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With the Compliments  
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**The Identity of the Animals and Plants Mentioned  
by the Early Voyagers to Eastern Canada  
and Newfoundland.**

By

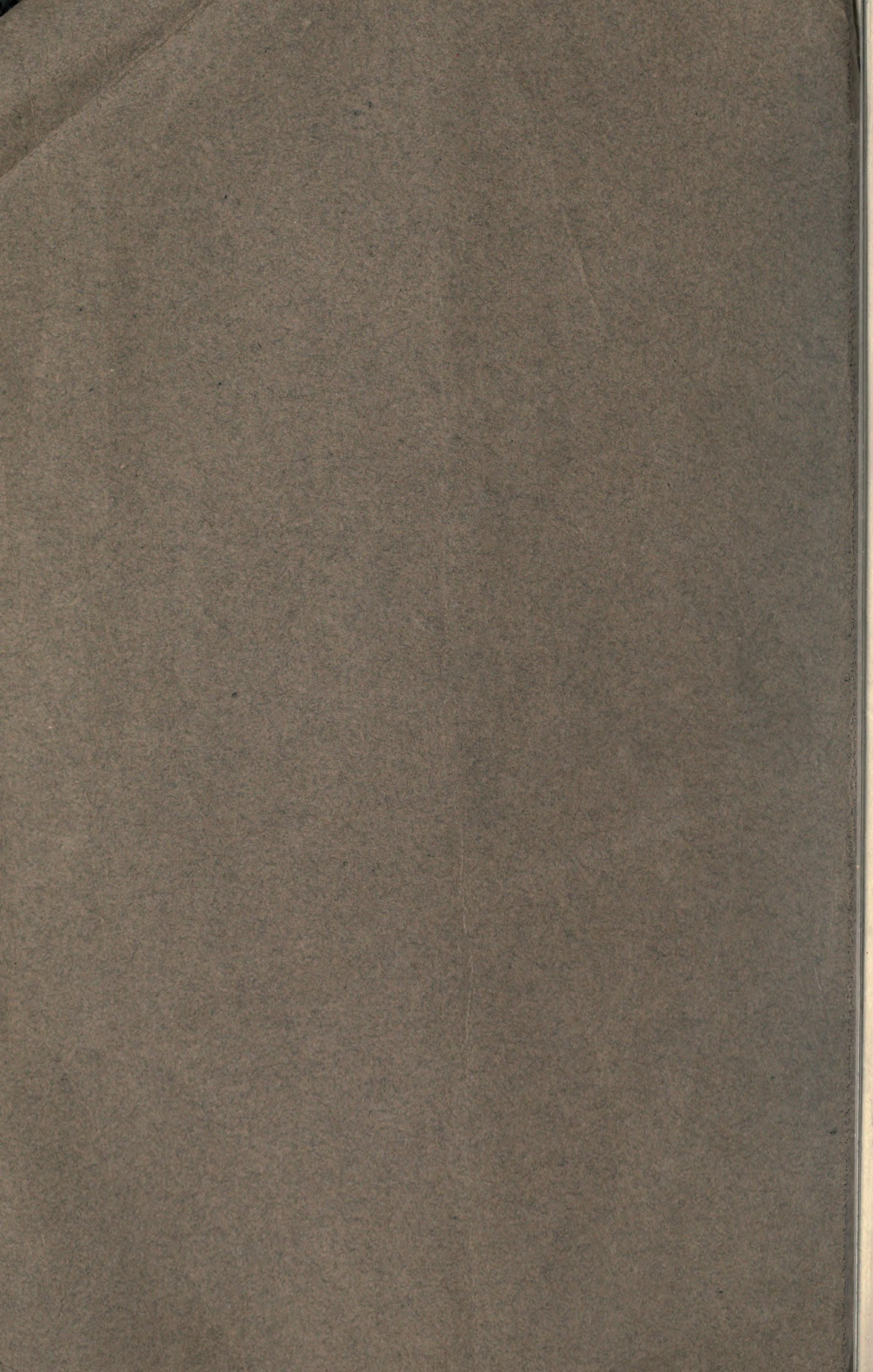
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V.—*The Identity of the Animals and Plants mentioned by the early Voyagers to Eastern Canada and Newfoundland.*

By W. F. GANONG.

(Read May 25, 1908.)

In making my translation and annotation of Nicolas Denys' Description and Natural History of Acadia, recently published by the Champlain Society, I had much trouble in identifying some of the animals and plants mentioned by him. Accordingly, and very naturally, I turned for suggestions to the other early works treating of the same region. From them I derived much aid, but at the same time it became evident that much uncertainty and some error is current in connection with this particular subject. Each translator or commentator appears to have made his identifications from the data in the work itself, supplemented by such accessory aid as general dictionaries might give; but apparently nobody as yet has bethought himself to make a comparative study of all these works together, thus utilizing one to supplement another, and much less has anybody brought to bear upon the problem the local nomenclature of French, English and Indians. This comparative method I have now applied, and it has served so well that few matters remain doubtful in this subject, as the reader may judge for himself from the results recorded below. To make this paper more useful I have not confined the list to a discussion of doubtful identities, but have included all, so that it may serve as a somewhat complete key to the fauna and flora which drew the attention of our early explorers. It was, of course, necessary to fix some geographical limits, and these I have made to include ancient Acadia, ancient Canada, which is Quebec as far west as Montreal, with Newfoundland and Labrador. I have also omitted all mention of the plants cultivated by the Indians, partly because the identifications of Slafter and of Baxter seem to me correct, and partly because their study must be undertaken from the south and not from the north.

It will be noticed in the list below that the scientific names are mostly missing, though they would naturally be expected in a study made by one whose training has been scientific. I had thought at first to add them, but in fact they would have been of little use. Scientific nomenclature, owing chiefly to the dissensions prevailing among scientific men, is in a constant state of change, to such a degree that scientific names have become far less stable, distinctive and useful than the common

names, which by usage have attained to a certain stability within the limits of any given region. This stability of the common nomenclature in face of the fluidity of the scientific names makes it not only needless, but even an encumbrance, to quote the latter except for those rarer kinds which have no others.

The names applied to our animals and plants by the early voyagers were drawn from four sources.

*First*, they were general or generic names of familiar European forms *extended* with perfect correctness to forms within the same genus occurring in the new world. Thus Ours, Loups, Loutres of our French, and Bears, Wolves, Otters of our English, together with the names of most plants, have this origin.

*Second*, they were names of familiar European forms having no exact representatives in the new world, but *transferred* to other somewhat similar forms which in some way took the place of the familiar ones at home, either in appearance, in habit, in utility, in cry or note, in marking a season, or in some other dominant feature. Very often this resulted in giving a European name to an American animal or plant scientifically very different, as when the English applied Robin to our Thrush, Partridge to our Grouse, Rabbit to our Hare, or when the French applied Outarde to our Canada Goose, Rossignol to our Song Sparrow, or Merle to our Red-breasted Thrush.

*Third*, they were new names *evolved*, no doubt for the most part in description of some striking peculiarity, in the speech of the earliest explorers or fishermen to whom the forms were new. Such names have mostly persisted, passed along from their originators through pilots, traders and settlers down to our own day. Examples are: Mermette, Gode, Esterlet, Marionette.

*Fourth*, they were native Indian names *adopted* directly by the earliest persons who had much contact with the Indians, viz., traders, fishermen and settlers. Such names have mostly persisted, as witness Caribou, Moose, Carcajou, Chicamin, Pounamon.

The above four classes of names stand in the order both of abundance and of chronological development. It was the very earliest explorers who were most prone to extend and transfer familiar names to the animals and plants of the new country, which they did partly because of the inertia of the familiar names, partly because of their pre-occupation with other matters and failure to note exact identities, and partly because of unfamiliarity with floral and faunal matters generally; for it must be remembered that very many of the sailors who first saw the animals of the American forests had never seen the corresponding forms of Europe, but knew them only by hearsay, and had



no data for distinguishing the comparatively small differences which separate the European and American forms. In view of the consequent looseness and elasticity of their nomenclature we must not attempt to press their identifications too closely. But with later writers the case is different, for with increasing knowledge of the country and its products there came a sharper recognition of the identity of the different forms, and both the evolved and the adopted names were applied to perfectly distinct species, whose exact identification is possible.

While I have tried to make this paper complete, I cannot suppose that I have included all forms that ought to be in it, nor am I convinced that all of my determinations are correct. But the work will at least serve as a basis for further study of this interesting subject.

The writings of the early voyagers which I have used are the following:—

**Alphonse.**—Description of Canada, of 1542, published in translation in Hakluyt, and reprinted in Baxter's Memoir.

**Biard, Father.**—Relations of the Years 1611-1614. Reprinted and translated in Thwaites' Jesuit Relations Vols. I-IV.

**Cartier.**—First voyage, 1534; the Discours of 1598 and the Relation originale, both in Tross's reprints, and also the Translation in Baxter's Memoir. Second Voyage, 1535-1536; the Bref Recit of 1545 in Tross's reprint (including the valuable notes, giving other readings thereto), with the translation in Baxter's Memoir.

Third Voyage, 1540. From the translations in Hakluyt (the only account known) reprinted in Baxter's Memoir.

**Champlain.**—Voyage to the Saint Lawrence of 1603; Des Sauvages in Laverdière's edition of 1870, with Hakluyt's translation reprinted by Bourne.

Voyage to Acadia in 1604-1607; Les Voyages in Laverdière's edition of 1870, with the Otis-Slafter translation, and Grant's recent reprint thereof. (On his map of 1612 Champlain figures a number of plants, some with name, but more without. The identity of a few of these is plain, but most of them are unidentifiable, a statement I make not upon my own authority alone, but also upon a much better one, that of Mr. Walter Deane, of Cambridge, Mass, who knows the flora of Northeastern America so thoroughly).

Later Voyages to Canada; in his later publications collected in the Laverdière edition, and the Otis-Slafter and Grant Translations. His edition of 1632 contains in the first chapter extensive and valuable list of animals and plants.

**Charlevoix.**—Histoire de la Nouvelle France. In Vol. II he describes and figures some 98 plants so fully and clearly that there is little if any difficulty in recognizing their identity.

**Denys.**—Description géographique et historique . . . histoire naturelle de l'Amerique septentrionale, 1672, recently reprinted in original and translated (by the present writer) by the Champlain Society. In two or three cases the identifications in this paper differ somewhat from those in my edition of Denys, in which cases I consider, of course, that those here presented are the correct ones.

**Dieréville.**—Relation du Voyage du Port Royal. 1710. I have used the original.

English Voyage to the Magdalens, 1591. Printed in Hakluyt.

**Haie.**—Report of the Voyage of Sir Humfrey Gilbert to Newfoundland in 1583. Printed in Hakluyt.

**Hore.**—Voyage to Newfoundland in 1536. Printed in Hakluyt.

**La Hontan.**—New Voyages to North America, 1703. I have used Thwaites' edition of 1905. Though this work is a translation, it gives the unfamiliar names in French.

**Le Clercq.**—Nouvelle Relation de la Gaspésie, 1691. I have used the original.

**Le Jeune, Father.**—Relation of 1635. Reprinted and translated in Thwaites' Jesuit Relations, Vol. VIII.

**Lescarbot.**—Histoire de la Nouvelle France. I have used the Tross Reprint of the edition of 1612, and the translation in Hakluyt, together with Vol. I of Grant's translation published by the Champlain Society.

Two of the letters of Lescarbot are also translated and reprinted in Vol. I of Thwaites' Jesuit Relations. Lescarbot was in Acadia one year, 1606-1607.

**Parkhurst.**—Report of Newfoundland, 1578. Printed by Hakluyt.

**Roberval.**—Voyage of 1542. Translated in Hakluyt (the only account known), and reprinted in Baxter's Memoir.

**Sagard.**—Histoire du Canada, 1636. I have used the Tross Reprint of 1866.

**Whitbourne, Captain.**—A Relation of the New-found-land, 1622. Also in Purchas His Pilgrims. Several of the forms mentioned by him, *Alexanders*, *Filladies*, *Pearles*, *Dorrell*, *Pales*, I have not yet been able to identify.

The other authorities to whom I refer in the following pages are:—

**Baxter, J. P.**—A Memoir of Jacques Cartier. New York, 1906. The most important work upon Cartier's voyages, with translations and other very valuable matter, illuminated by copious annotations. That I have had to differ from the author on several points of identification does not mean that his work has not been thoroughly done, but simply that I have had access to data not known to him.



- Chamberlain, A. F.**—Algonkian Words in American English. In *Journal of American Folk Lore* XV, 1902, 240; also articles in *Handbook of American Indians*, Washington, 1907, of which only the first part has appeared.
- Chamberlain, M.**—*Maliseet Vocabulary*. Cambridge, Mass., 1899.
- Clapin, S.**—*Dictionnaire Canadien-Français*. Montreal and Boston, 1894. Some of the most important material, from the present point of view, is in the supplement.
- Dionne, Professor C. E.**—Authority upon the Birds of Quebec, to whom I am indebted for many valuable notes upon the present subject. Also his book, *Catalogue des Oiseaux de la Province de Quebec*, 1889.
- Fernald, M. L.**—Notes on the Plants of Wineland the Good. *Rhodora*, xii, 1910, 17.
- Hakluyt.**—I have used the fine reprint of MacLehose. Hakluyt's own identifications are not always correct.
- Montpetit, A. N.**—*Les Poissons d'Eau Douce du Canada*. Montreal, 1897. Gives many local names.
- Provancher, l'Abbé L.**—*Flore Canadienne*. Quebec, 1862. Very valuable for its full local nomenclature.
- Rand, Silas.**—*First Reading Book in the Micmac Language*. Halifax, 1875. *Dictionary of the Language of the Micmac Indians*, Halifax, 1888. *Micmac-English Dictionary*, Charlottetown, 1902.
- Seton, Ernest Thompson.**—*Life Histories of Northern Mammals*. New York, 1909. A very elaborate and valuable work on Canadian Mammals, giving some local names.
- Slafter, E. F.**—Annotations to the Otis Translation, published by the Prince Society. This work is admirably done, and my disagreement with its identifications in places is, as in the case of Baxter's work, rendered possible only by my access to new data.
- Smith, Dr. A. C., of Tracadie, N.B.**—A student of local archæology and thoroughly acquainted with the Acadians: he has sent me many most valuable notes upon their names of animals and plants.
- Thwaites, R. G.**—*The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*. The new edition in 73 volumes.
- Townsend, C. W., and Bent, A. C.**—Additional Notes on the Birds of Labrador. *The Auk*, Vol. xxvii, 1910, 1.

## DICTIONARY OF IDENTITIES OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS

**Adhothuys.**—See Chevaux de Mer.

**Aigle.**—French name for Eagle, generically, extended to the American species. Champlain, in 1632 speaks of Eagles of two sorts, which would include the Bald Eagle and the Golden Eagle, while the Aigle of Lescarbot and of Denys must be, of course, the Bald Eagle. Denys also mentions a smaller kind, grayish in color, which is probably the White or Gray Gyrfalcon.

**Aigrette.**—French name for a Crested Heron transferred, apparently, to the American Black-crowned Night Heron. Used first by Lescarbot, and then by Denys as *Laigraite*, and Denys' description seems to settle its identity.

**Airondelle.**—See Hirondelle.

**Alder.**—Mentioned in 1578 by Parkhurst as occurring in Newfoundland; of course the common or Hoary Alder.

**Alose, or Aloze.**—French name for the European Shad, transferred naturally to our American species. Used first in Hakluyt's account of Roberval's voyage, of 1542, as *Aloses*, and thereafter by many others.

**Alouette de Mer, or Alouette.**—Alouette is the French name for the European Lark, but Alouette de Mer, meaning Sea-lark, is a French local name for the Plover of Europe, and in this form it has been extended to the Plover of America. It is possible the *Alouettes* of Cartier, seen on the Saint Lawrence in 1535, were really American Larks, though their association in his list with Cannes, or Ducks, would point to Plover. Champlain, in 1604, has Alouettes de Mer "of two or three species" applied to sea-birds, and hence unquestionably Plover, while Denys uses simply Alouettes for the Plover. Finally, and conclusively for this identification, the Acadians thus use the name to this day (vide A. C. Smith), though Professor Dionne says the Canadian French apply the name especially to the smaller sandpipers.

**Amedda, or Aneda, or Hanneda.**—Indian name for a tree, of which the bark, given to Cartier by the Indians in 1536, cured his men of scurvy. It has never been identified, and has been supposed, variously, to be the White Pine, the White Spruce and the Sassafras. Compare the discussions in the various commentaries upon Cartier and Champlain. There is, however, one point which indicates rather the White Pine, namely, in the account of Cartier's Third Voyage, the *hanneda* is said to have been "above three fathoms about." Neither of the others mentioned has such a size.

**Angelique.**—French name for the Angelica, mentioned by Lescarbot as occurring in Acadia. It is quite possible that this was our *Angelica atropurpurea*, though it is more likely that it was some other related but more abundant and conspicuous umbelliferous plant, in all probability the common and closely-similar *Coclopleurum actaeifolium* (Suggestion of M. L. Fernald).



**Anguille.**—French name for the European Eel, extended to our American species. Used by Cartier, in 1535, in this form and by all writers thereafter.

**Anguille de Mer.**—French name, meaning Sea-eel, used by Denys; the name must apply to the Conger Eel, which is actually called Sea-Eel in New England.

**Apegé.**—Given by Lescarbot as the Micmac name of the Cod. This is obviously the same word as Pejook of Rand's Dictionary.

**Appoi.**—Name of a sea-bird of Acadia mentioned by Champlain in 1604, and again in his list of 1632 as *Apoi*, but not mentioned by any other writer. L'Abbé Laverdière cites Vieillot as giving *Apoa* for a species of duck, while LaRousse states that *Apoa* is a Brazilian duck. In the absence of other determinative data, the only way of ascertaining its probable identity is by noting which prominent sea-bird is mentioned by the other early voyagers without being otherwise included in Champlain's list. Thus considered, the most probable bird by far is the American Eider, (which Denys mentions under its Micmac name, Moyaque) and this identification has the advantage of harmonizing with the above-mentioned meaning "duck" for *Apoa*, since the Eider is a large duck. It is quite probable that Champlain learned the word *Apoa* during his earlier West Indian Journey. The word can hardly have any connection with the *Apponath* (Great Auk) of Cartier, because that bird is called *Tanguen* by Champlain.

**Apponatz, or Apponath.**—Name early used by the French for the Great Auk. First used by Cartier in 1534, whose detailed and accurate description places its identity beyond question. In the Relation originale he says "we named them Apponatz," but Petit Val's Discourse says they were "called by those of the country Apponath." This would imply that the word is Indian, but nothing resembling it occurs in the Boethuk or other Indian vocabularies, and moreover it is more likely that the Relation originale is correct, and that it was the French who gave the name. It occurs in English in the account of the voyage to the Magdalens in 1591 as *Aponas*, applied to Bird Islands, where this bird is shown by Cartier to have occurred. It was also called Pennegouin, Penguin and Tanguen.

**Arable.**—See Erable.

**Asne sauvage.**—See Caribou.

**Astemara.**—A plant pictured on Champlain's map of 1612, but unidentifiable.

**Aubépine or Aubespine.**—French name for the European Hawthorn, extended to the species of Eastern Canada. Used first by Cartier in 1535 as *aubespines*, said to have a fruit *aussi gros que prunes de damas*, that is, as big as damson plums. The species was no doubt the *Cratægus*, called in some books *Cratægus tomentosa*, (with *C. coccinea*). Mentioned also by Lescarbot, and the same as the *Epine* of Denys, the *Whitethorn* of Hakluyt's account of Cartier's Third Voyage in 1540, and the *thorns* of Parkhurst in 1578. The name is still used for the Hawthorn, especially for the English Hawthorn, by the Canadian-French, according to l'Abbé Provancher.

- Autour.**—French name of the Goshawk of Europe, applied to the American Goshawk, apparently, by Lescarbot, by Champlain (1632), and by Denys: confirmed by the fact that the Canadian French apply the name to this bird to this day (*vide* C. E. Dionne).
- Avellaniers.**—French name for the Filbert tree, which does not occur in America. Yet Lescarbot includes it among the trees of Acadia in addition to the hazel, and makes it a fruit tree.
- Baleine.**—French name for the Whale, used generically. First applied to those which occur in America by Cartier, in 1534, as *Balleine*, and thereafter by many others. A *Ballaine* is well-figured on Champlain's map of 1612, and evidently represents the common Greenland, or Bowhead Whale.
- Bacallaos.**—Old Basque name for the Cod. See the discussion in Thwaites' Jesuit Relations, II, 295, and also Lescarbot's remarks on the name.
- Bar, or Barc.**—An old French name applied to the Sciaena of France, transferred to the somewhat similar Striped Bass of America. Used first by Cartier, as *bars* in 1535 and by many others thereafter, its identity being placed beyond question by the fact that the Acadians thus use the name to this day. Thwaites' Jesuit Relations (I, 69) erroneously translates it Barbel. Champlain gives a picture of it, with name, on his map of 1612, doubtless the first made of this species.
- Barbeau.**—French name for the Barbel of Europe, which does not occur in America, transferred to its near representative, the common Chub, or Fall-fish. It was used by Denys, and its identity is made certain by the fact that the Acadians thus use the name to this day. Denys also mentions *Petits barbillons*, which were no doubt the smaller relatives of the Chub, the Shiners or Dace.
- Barbillon.**—See Barbeau.
- Barbu.**—A fish mentioned by Champlain in 1632, apparently a fresh-water form, which he says is without scales and of two or three sorts. The Barbu of Europe is the Sand Dab or Flounder, but this can hardly be the form mentioned by Champlain, the identity of which, however, is given us by a remark in La Hontan, who says that the Barbu is so named in allusion to a certain sort of beards that hang down from the side of his muzzle; this together with the statement that they grow of monstrous size in the Mississippi locates the species. It must be the Catfish, including more than one species, of the interior waters of Canada. They include the Horned Pout, which Denys called Goujon, and probably it is this which is the *Barbuës* of LeJeune's Relation. According to Clapin, the word persists in Canada for a fish, which seems to be the Horned Pout, though according to Montpetit this fish is called Barbotte by the Canadian French. It is no doubt this which Parkhurst, in 1578, mentions as Catfish in Newfoundland.
- Beaver.**—English name for the European animal, transferred to the American species. Used first by Haie in 1583 in Newfoundland. Called by the French *Bièvre*, or *Castor*.



**Beccacine.**—French name for various species of the smaller Snipe, without attempt to distinguish particular kinds, but probably applied especially to the Sandpipers; transferred from a similar use in France. Used first by Champlain, in 1604, and often by Denys, whose account makes the identity plain. Compare also Chevalier. Dionne shows that the name now applies to Wilson's Snipe in Canada.

**Beccasse.**—French name for various species of the larger Snipe, without attempt to distinguish particular kinds, transferred from a similar use in France. Used first by Lescarbot, then by Denys, whose account makes the identity plain. Thwaites' Jesuit Relations wrongly translates it as Woodcock, though, according to Dionne, it has a certain literary usage in this sense in Canada.

**Becasse de Bois.**—French descriptive phrase, meaning Snipe of the Woods, applied by Denys to a bird which his description shows to be the Woodcock.

**Bec-de-Scie.**—French name of the Shelldrake or Merganser. Used first by Denys, and persists to this day, as *Bec-scie* or *Bec-sil* among the Acadians (*fide* A. C. Smith). La Hontan has *Becs De scie*. The name is, of course, simply a French phrase meaning saw-beak, which is descriptive of these birds; the name saw-bills is often applied to them also by the English.

**Beche-bois huppé.**—Early French name, meaning Crested Woodpecker, *Beche-bois* being an old form of *Piquebois*. Used first by Lescarbot, probably applied to the Pileated Woodpecker. Denys refers to *piquebois*, or Woodpeckers, which he does not further describe except for one which he calls *gays* (probably descriptive of its brilliant color and not the word *geai*, meaning jay) and which his description seems to identify as the Redheaded Woodpecker. Le Clercq describes two kinds, one of them very plainly the Pileated Woodpecker, and another which is a generalized description of the smaller black-and-white species.

**Beech.**—See *Hetre*.

**Bernache.**—Name of a water-bird, mentioned along with Ducks and Teal by Le Jeune in 1635, and without doubt the Brant which is thus called both by the Canadian French (*Clapin*) and by the Acadians to this day (*fide* A. C. Smith). Thwaites' Jesuit Relations wrongly translates it Osprey. I presume this word and Brant are connected etymologically.

**Bête à la grand Dent.**—See *Chevaux de Mer*.

**Biche.**—French name of the Hind, that is the female of the Cerf, or Stag. Used by Champlain in 1603, apparently for the female of his *Cerf*, which in all probability was the Wapiti. According to Thompson Seton the French Canadians thus use the name to this day.

**Bièvre, or Byeure.**—Old French name for the European Beaver, transferred to the American species. Used first by Cartier in 1535, in the form *byeures*. This form, however, did not persist, for Champlain used the other French name, *Castor*, which thenceforth came into universal use

and persists to this day. Champlain gives a poor picture of it on his map of 1612, which is no doubt one of the earliest made of the American Beaver.

**Blaireau, or Blereaux.**—French name for the European Badger, used by Champlain in his list of 1632 in the form *especies de Blereaux*, and Le Jeune used it in the same way. There are no species of Badger in eastern America, but the nearest representatives is the Wolverine, or Carcajou, which I believe Champlain here had in mind. This is fully confirmed by La Hontan's mention of "Carcaious, an Animal not unlike a Badger."

**Blé sauuaige.**—French name meaning Wild Wheat, applied to a wild plant of Eastern Canada. Cartier mentions it in 1534 as "wild corn like rye," which appears to refer to the Squirrel Tail Grass (*Hordeum jubatum*), which might well be termed Wild Rye, an abundant and conspicuous plant in the regions where Cartier saw it. It is, of course, the *Corn* of Hakluyt's translation of Alphonse of 1542, and the *Wild Corne like barley* of the English voyage of 1597 to the Magdalens. But Fernald's recent paper would suggest that it was *Elymus arvensis*.

**Bluë.**—French descriptive name applied to the Blueberry of Canada by Champlain, and by Lescarbot as *bleuës*, though Denys curiously omits it. It is called Bluet by both Canadian and Acadian French to this day. These were, of course, the *hurts*, of Hale in 1583.

**Borz.**—Used, in Hakluyt's translation of Roberval's voyage of 1542, for a tree which is without doubt the Birch.

**Bouclée.**—French name for one of the Raies, or Skates, of Europe, extended by Denys, in 1672, to an Acadian species, which in all probability is the common Barn Door Skate. No doubt this is the *Thornbacke* of the English.

**Bouille, Bouillé, Bouleau, Boulleau.**—French name for Birch, extended to the American species, and used without distinction of kinds, but especially for the Canoe, or Paper, Birch. Used by Cartier, in 1534, as *boul*, and in 1535 as *briez*, (a probable misprint for *boul*?) and by all others thereafter. Compare also *Borz*.

**Branchu.**—See Canard.

**Brant.**—See Cravan, and Outarde, and Bernache.

**Braume or Brême.**—Mentioned by Cartier in 1535, and by Le Clercq in 1691. The European Brema does not occur in America, and it is possible that Cartier was giving a rather conventional list of fishes influenced by the supposition that those of Europe occurred also in Canada. According to Montpetit the name Brême is now applied to the common black-eared pond fish, usually called sunfish in Acadia, a very common little golden yellow perch-like fish, and it was to this, no doubt, that Father Le Clercq applied the name.



**Bregaux, or Bourgos.**—Apparently the French word Burgau, (meaning the pearl oyster), but in any case applied by Champlain in 1613, as *Bregaux*, and by Denys as *Bourgos* in a connection seeming to leave no doubt that it was applied to the Whelks of Acadia, of which there are several very prominent species, the Round Whelk, the Long Whelk, and the Spindle Shell, not to mention smaller forms. It is without doubt in exactly the same sense that Lescarbot in 1610 used *escargot*, the French name for Snail, for shellfish of Port Royal. No doubt the *Wilkes*, of Parkhurst, reported in 1578 from Newfoundland, were the same forms.

**Brenache.**—See Bernache and Cravan.

**Briez.**—Name used in Cartier's narrative of 1535 for a tree, which is given as *boulz* in other Ms, and therefore the same as Boule, or Birch.

**Brochet.**—French name of the Pike, which occurs in both Europe and America. Mentioned by Cartier in 1535, and in Champlain's list of 1632.

**Buffe, or Buffle.**—Old English name for Buffalo, used by early English voyagers to Newfoundland for large animals of the interior of uncertain identity, of which they heard.

**Bustard.**—See Outarde.

**Cacaouy.**—Name of a Duck, first used by Denys and persisting to this day as a common name of the Old Squaw, or Long-tailed Duck in Canada, *cacouit*, Clapin, *cacca-wee*, Baird Brewer and Ridgeway, and *cockawee*, Downs-Piers List of Birds of Nova Scotia, in Trans. Nova Scotian Institute, VII, 1888, 149. The word is in all probability from the Micmac, for Rand gives *Kaka-wegech-k* (as the name of the Pigeon Duck), but possibly the French adopted the word independently from its call; Denys says it was so named "because it pronounces this word for its note." Spelled also Kakawi (Dionne).

**Cachy.**—A plant figured on Champlain's map of 1612, but unidentifiable.

**Calamus odoratus.**—A botanical name applied by Lescarbot to a plant of Acadia, which, of course, is the common Sweet Flag, now called *Acorus Calamus*.

**Canard.**—The French word for Duck, without distinction of species, extended to those of Canada. Mentioned first by Cartier, in 1534, as *cannardz*, and by all others later. Denys makes some effort to distinguish the kinds, but not with success. See also *Canne*. This would be the *Mallards* of the translation of Roberval's voyage of 1542.

**Canard branchu.**—Name of a bird which the descriptions clearly show to be the Wood Duck. Mentioned first by Le Clercq in 1691, then by Dieréville, 1713. The name has persisted in Canada (Clapin). The Acadians call the Wood Duck *Garriault*, according to Dr. A. C. Smith, but perhaps there is some mistake here, since in G. Trumbull's Names and Portraits of Birds, it is said the name *Garrot* is applied in places to the Golden Eye.

**Canne**, or **cane**.—Name of a bird mentioned by Cartier in 1534 and 1535 in the form *cannes*. The word is French for a female Duck, but Cartier's use in at least two passages makes it plainly Ducks in general. In another passage he gives *cannes*, *canardz*, which, taken very literally, would mean Ducks and Drakes. So unimportant a distinction between the two words has led Baxter (187) to give another meaning to *cannes* in this passage, and he translates it Widgeons, at the same time citing Stephens as translating it Plovers. It seems to me that both translations are erroneous in view of the fact that elsewhere Cartier so clearly applies *cannes* to ducks in general, as indeed Baxter's own translation shows. But if one had to find another meaning for *cannes* in this passage he might well make it equal to *Canne petiere*, French name for the petite outarde. Since outarde is the Canada Goose, petite Outarde might very well apply to the Brant, which Cartier could have seen on the Saint Lawrence in September.

**Carcajou**.—See Quincajou.

**Caribou**.—First used by Lescarbot, with this spelling, and by many writers thereafter. It is the Micmac name of the animal, (with the usual substitution of the French r for the Indian l), given by Rand as *Kalcbou*, meaning "the shoveller," in allusion to its habit of shovelling away the snow with its broad feet to obtain the lichens on which it feeds (Micmac Dictionary, 234).

The name was first used in English by Josselyn, in 1676, who writes, "The Maccarib, Caribo, or Pohano . . . the creature is nowhere to be found but upon Cape Sable in the French Quarters. Maccarib is evidently the Maliseet-Penobscot name of the animal, *Mugalip*, sometimes written Megaleep. It therefore seems plain that this word Caribou was early adopted from the Micmacs by the French and from the French by New Englanders visiting Acadia. Richardson's derivation of the word from Quarrré-Boeuf, meaning Square Ox, is simply folk-etymology without any fact basis. Baird, in his Relation, of 1611-1616, speaks of the Caribou as being an animal half ass and half deer. Champlain, in 1632, compared it in size with Wild Asses, while Sagard, 1636, and others later call it Caribou or Wild Ass (*Asne sauvage*). By the English of Newfoundland it has always been called Deer. The name is often misspelled Cariboo. The history of the word is traced by A. F. Chamberlain in the American Anthropologist, III, 1901, 587.

**Caplin**, or **Capelin**.—Name used by the English for a small fish, called by the French *Lanson*. Hakluyt in a marginal note to Parkhurst's narrative of 1578, where there is described and called "a fish like a smelt," says it is called by the Portuguese *Capelinas*, thus implying a Portuguese origin.

**Carpe**.—Mentioned by Cartier in 1535 as *Carpes*, and by Champlain in his list of 1632 as "*Carpes de toutes sortes, dont y on a de tres-grandes*—". The true Carp, early imported from China into Europe and well known to our early voyagers does not occur in Canada, but the name is applied



in Quebec, according to Montpetit, to the very abundant *Morostôme doré*, a kind of sucker, and this identification is confirmed by a note sent me by M. Placide Gaudet of Quebec.

**Castor.**—See Bievre.

**Cedre.**—French name of the European Cedar, which does not occur in America, transferred to the somewhat similar Arbor Vitæ or White Cedar. Used by Cartier, in 1534, as *cedres*, and by others later. Lescarbot has some remarks upon its distribution in Acadia. Champlain, in 1603, called it *Cyprez*, later *Cedre blanc*. It is, of course, the *trees of life* of Hakluyt's translation of Roberval's voyage of 1542.

**Cercelle.**—See Sarcelle.

**Cerf.**—French name for the Stag, or Red Deer, of Europe, though also used somewhat loosely for Deer in general. Thus Champlain said in 1613 (Laverdière, 471) that there were several species of Cerf in Canada unlike those of France. Nevertheless, as Mr. Thompson Seton seems to have made plain in his article on the Wapiti, the early voyagers appear to have applied the name Cerf to the Wapiti, which comes the nearest of American Deer to the Stag of Europe, and he appears to state that the name is thus used by the Canadian French to this day. Cartier, in 1535, found *Daims* and *Cerfs* on the Saint Lawrence; the former were surely Virginia Deer, and the Wapiti then existed in this region. There is not, I think, any evidence, or any need for assuming, that Cerf was ever applied to the Caribou, which is so strikingly distinct from any European Cerf as to make the name wholly inappropriate while both Wapiti and Virginia Deer are so much more like the European Stag. Champlain himself, in 1613, seems to have meant the Wapiti as the Cerf par excellence. There are, however, two undoubted cases in which the Cerf was the Virginia Deer; Lescarbot speaks of the *Cerf au pié-vite*, the swift-footed deer, in Acadia, in addition to the Orignac and the Caribou. The Virginia Deer has always occurred in this region, but not the Wapiti. Denys curiously enough does not mention any Cerf, nor the Virginia Deer in any way. But Le Clercq speaks of hunting *Cerfs* in Gaspé, and he can only mean the Virginia Deer, since the Wapiti certainly did not occur in that region, and he speaks of moose and caribou separately.

**Cerise, or Serise.**—French name for Cherry, extended to the Wild Cherry of Canada, used by Champlain, by Lescarbot, and by Denys, who mentions *Seriziers sauvages*.

**Chabot, or Chabos.**—French name for the European Sculpin, transferred to our American species, and pictured as Gros Chabos by Champlain in his map of 1612. I believe it is the same which is pictured without name on his map of Saint Croix Island.

**Chanvre.**—French name for Hemp, extended by Cartier in 1535 to the very dissimilar Indian hemp of Canada. According to l'Abbé Provancher the name *Chanvre sauvage* is applied by the French Canadians to the Hemp Nettle (*Galeopsis*), a European plant which could not have occurred in Canada in Cartier's day, but he also calls the Indian Hemp *Apoc<sup>um</sup> Chanvrin*.

**Chardonneraux.**—French name for the Gold-finch, transferred to the American Gold-finch, commonly called Thistle-bird. Mentioned first by Cartier in 1535. Its identity seems unquestionable, especially in view of the correspondence between name and habit (chardon, meaning Thistle). The name persists in Canadian French as Chardonneret (Dionne).

**Chardons.**—French name for Thistles, used by Denys for those of Acadia, which would include one or two native forms, with, probably, the introduced Canada Thistle.

**Chastaigne.**—French name for the European Chestnut. On the Saint Lawrence in 1603 Champlain saw *une maniere de fruit qui semble à des Chastaignes*. It was no doubt the American Chestnut which occurs in this region, and this identification is confirmed by the picture of the *Chataigne* on his map of 1612.

**Chataigne de mer.**—See Oursin.

**Chat-huant.**—See Hibou.

**Chat sauvage.**—French descriptive name for the Wild Cat. Used first by Cartier in 1535, as *Chatz Sauvages*, to include, perhaps, both it and the Lynx; but by Lescarbot it was applied to the true Wild Cat. Champlain, in 1632, clearly distinguished the *Chat Sauvage* (Wild Cat), and the *Loup ceruier*, (Lynx). Lescarbot compared his Chat sauvage with the *Leopart*, or Leopard, a comparison earlier applied by Hale in 1583 to the Lynx, or Lusern, of Newfoundland.

**Chauve-souris.**—French name for Bat, without distinction of species, meaning Bald Mouse. Used first by Denys for the common Bat, the little brown Bat of Acadia. It is still so called by the Acadian French (*vide* A. C. Smith).

**Chesne.**—French name for the Oak of Europe without distinction of species, extended to those of America. Used first by Cartier in 1535, and by all others thereafter. The species observed by the early voyagers must have been chiefly the Red Oak, since the more valuable White Oak hardly ranges so far north. Cartier also applies the French name *gla*, that is gland, to the acorn, as does Lescarbot, in the form *chênes porte-glans*. Parkhurst, in 1578, called it *Oke*.

**Chevaux de Mer.**—French name, meaning Sea Horses, applied by Cartier in 1535 to the Walrus, which he had described the previous year without name. He also calls it by its native name, *Adhothuys*, a word which has not been identified in any Indian dialect. Lescarbot identified it, of course erroneously, with the *Hippotames* of the Nile, described by Piny, and adds that it was known to the French sailors as *Bête à la grand dent*, a name also mentioned by Denys. Lescarbot, with Cartier's name in mind, adds that it is more like a *rache*, or cow, than a *cheval*, or horse, thus foreshadowing the name *Vache marine*, which was used by Denys in 1672. This latter came later into universal use, was adopted by the English as Sea Cow, and is thus used down to the



present day. By the early English voyagers it was called Morse or Sea Oxen. Sagard, 1636, says it was called by the Spaniards *anitti*, but by others *Hippotame*, but he thought it *l'Elephant de Mer*, while the sailors called it *beste à la grande dent*.

**Chevallier.**—Name used by Denys for a sea-shore bird which his context implies is a kind of Snipe. It is used also by La Hontan. Professor Dionne tells me the name is still used in Canada for the Yellow-legs, two species of which are prominent and conspicuous snipe of this region, and this identifies the use by Denys. The *Chevalier Solitaire*, however, according to the same authority, is the solitary sandpiper. The name does not occur for a bird in French dictionaries, and it was probably evolved in Acadia.

**Cheureux, or Chevreuil.**—French name for the European Roebuck, a small species of deer having no representative in America. Consequently, when Champlain, in 1609, used the word for deer seen on the Richelieu and on the St. Lawrence, he could only have applied it to immature individuals of the Virginia Deer. This identification is made certain by the fact that the Acadian French call this Virginia Deer Chevreuil to this day, (*vide* A. C. Smith), as do the Canadian French, according to Mr. Thompson Seton. The word was been erroneously translated "kids" by Bourne.

**Chicamin, or Chiquebi.**—Name used by Denys for a plant which his description shows to be the Ground Nut, or Indian Potato. The word is the Micmac name for the plant, which is given by Rand (Dictionary, 125) as Segubun; the sounds of b and m are often indistinguishable in Micmac. The name persists for this plant to this day among the Acadians of Madawaska in the form *Chicawben* (*vide* M. Prudent L. Mercure). Apparently it persists also among the Canadian French as *Chiben* or *Chibequi* (*vide* Clapin, Dictionnaire), though it is applied, according to Clapin, to the Topinambour (*viz.*, the Jerusalem Artichoke), an identification which needs confirmation. The plant was described by Champlain in 1603 but without name, but it is this, no doubt, which he pictures on his map of 1612 under the name *pisque penay*. Father Biard describes it in his Relation of 1612-14 as *Chiquebi* root, and it is mentioned also by others. Scientifically it is *Apios tuberosa*.

**Chien de Mer.**—French descriptive name for the Dogfish, which occurs both in Europe and America. It is figured, doubtless for the first time for America, on Champlain's map of 1612, is mentioned by Lescarbot and by others both as *chien de mer* and as *chien*. Parkhurst mentions the Dogfish in Newfoundland in 1578.

**Ciguenaux.**—Name of a shellfish mentioned by Lescarbot as occurring in New England, which is obviously the Siguenoc of Champlain.

**Cockles.**—See Coque.

**Cod.**—See Molue and Apegé.

**Conniffle.**—French name for the Scallop, extended to cover the common Acadian species. Used first by Denys, who connects them, and correctly, with the shells brought by pilgrims from St. Michael and St. Jacques.

**Coque**, or **Cocque**.—French name for shell used very broadly, and often translated cockle, but applied in America to the Common Clam, or Soft Clam. Used by Champlain in 1613, by Lescarbot and later by others. Its identity is made certain, both by the context of these writers and also by the fact that the Acadians thus use the name to this day. The *cockle*, reported by Parkhurst in 1578 from Newfoundland, was no doubt also the clam.

**Colibri**.—See *Niridau*.

**Colin**.—French name, according to Larousse, for the Black Cod of Europe, which is the Pollock, extended to the common Pollock of Acadia. Used by Lescarbot.

**Connil**, or **Connin**.—French name equivalent to *Lapin*.

**Corbeau**.—French name for the European Crow extended to an American species. Used first by Champlain in 1604, and then by others later. But as Champlain applies *Corneille* to our common crow, as the Canadian French do to this day (*fide* Professor Dionne) it seems probable that *Corbeau* was applied by Champlain to the Raven, which is also confirmed by that use among the Canadian French (Dionne).

**Cormorant**.—An old French name early adopted by the English for the European bird, and extended to the American representative. Used first for the Canadian bird in the English account of the voyage of 1591 to the Magdalens, and later by many others, both English and French.

**Corbigeau**.—See *Courlieux*.

**Corn**.—See *Blé Sauvage*.

**Corneille**.—French name for the European Rook, which does not occur in America. It was used by Champlain in 1604 for a bird living abundantly on Sea-shore islands, which all attendant circumstances lead us to believe was the common Crow, of which, by the way, a somewhat small variety occupies the coast of this region. This identification is confirmed by the fact that the Canadian French apply the name *Corneille* to the Common Crow to this day (*fide* Professor Dionne). Champlain also mentions *Corbeau*, which must be the Raven. Dieréville also speaks of both the *Corbeau* and the *Corneille* in Acadia, and doubtless in the same sense.

**Coucou**.—French name for the Cuckoo. Used by Lescarbot, of course for either the Yellow-billed or the Black-billed Cuckoo, (or for both) which are common in this region.

**Coudre**, or **Couldre**.—French name for the European Hazel, extended to the common Hazel of Eastern Canada. Used first by Champlain in 1535 as *couldres*. Lescarbot speaks of *coudriers*, or Hazel Bushes, while Denys uses *noisettes* and *noiziliers* for the same plants. This was, of course, the *filberds* of Parkhurst in 1578.



**Courlieux, or Courlis.**—French name for the Curlew extended to the American species. Used first by Champlain in 1604, then by Lescarbot as *courlis*. But Denys used the name *corbigeau* for the same bird, as is proven by the fact that the Acadians thus use the name to this day (*vide* A. C. Smith). Littré gives the word *Corbejeau* or *Corbigeau* as used for the Curlew in France. LaHontan has *Courbeios*. The apparent confusion in the two words is solved by Professor Dionne, who says the Canadian French call the Hudsonian Curlew *Le Courlis*, and the Eskimo Curlew *Corbigeau*.

**Coutelier, or Coutelliere.**—French name for Razor Clam, transferred to the Acadian species. Used first by Denys.

**Crab.**—See *Crappe*.

**Crapaud, or Crapau.**—French word for the Toad, applied by Lescarbot as *Crapau*, to an Acadian form, evidently the Common Toad of Acadia.

**Crappe.**—Used by Lescarbot for a Shellfish; no doubt a form of the French name *Crabe*, a general name for Crab. Lescarbot applied it without doubt to the very common Rock Crab, the most conspicuous and abundant Crab of Acadia. Parkhurst, in 1578, reported Crabs from Newfoundland, no doubt also this species.

**Cravan, or Cravant.**—Early French name for the Barnacle Goose of Europe, transferred to its nearest American representative, the Brant. Used by Denys, whose description makes its identity certain. The name, however, has not persisted, for it is unknown to both the Canadian and the Acadian French, the latter of whom call the bird *bernaïs* or *berneche*, (*vide* A. C. Smith). which is simply another French name for the Barnacle Goose.

**Croiseurs.**—French name meaning Crossers, applied descriptively by the early French fishermen to Wilson's Petrel, also called Stormy Petrel or Mother Cary's Chickens. Used by Denys, whose description makes its identity plain.

**Cul-blanc.**—French name, meaning White tail, for the European Wheatear. Used for a water-bird of Acadia by Dieréville. The American Wheatear, or Stonechat, is a northern bird reaching Acadia only as a straggler, and Dieréville may have meant some other water bird to which the name would apply descriptively.

**Cygne.**—See *Signe*.

**Cyprez, or Cyprés.**—French name for the true Cypress, which does not occur in America, transferred to a different tree, the *Arbor vitæ*, or White Cedar, of Canada, by Champlain in 1603, and to the Red Cedar of New England in 1605. Later he called the White Cedar *Cedre blanc*. The early English voyagers (Hale, 1583) also used the name *Cypresse* in the same way. Cartier, in 1534, used *Cedre* for this tree. The name is now applied by the Canadian French to the Banksian Pine, according to l'Abbé Provancher, which is confirmed by a note in Grenfell's *Labrador*, page 192.

**Daim, or Dain.**—French name of the Fallow Deer of Europe, transferred by the early voyagers, as it seems, to its nearest American representative, the Virginia Deer. Cartier first mentions Dains and Cerfs on the Saint Lawrence in 1535, and there is every probability, though no proof, that the latter was the Wapiti and the former the Virginia Deer. Champlain used it in a sense consistent with this in 1603 and later. Thus, in 1632, he gives *eslans* (moose), *cerfs* (wapiti), *dains* and *caribou*, which is perfectly consistent with this identification. Moreover, the Virginia Deer is called *le Dain fauve à queue blanche* to this day by the Canadian French, according to Mr. Thompson Seton.

**Dauphin.**—French name for the Dolphin, a large Porpoise which ranges the coasts of both Europe and America. Used by Lescarbot and by Denys. Denys remarks that he believes Dauphin to be another name for the Sturgeon, and here he may possibly have had the fish and not the cetacean in mind. This statement is based probably upon an erroneous association of ideas, for he describes a crown and a fleur-de-lis among the markings of the Sturgeon, which suggests apparently an idea of royalty and a royal name for the fish. It is pictured, apparently, by Champlain on his map of Saint Croix Island, and by Lescarbot at Port Royal, but in both cases without name.

**Deer.**—The name applied by the English to the Caribou of Newfoundland, and still in use to this day. Referred to without name by Parkhurst in 1578; Haie, in 1583, speaks of "Red deare, buffles or a beast, as it seemeth by the tract and foote very large in maner of an Oxe;" by which two names he must refer to the same animal, since the Red Deer has never existed in Newfoundland. Wyet, in 1594, speaks of *Deere*, and others use the name from that time onward, down to this day, when it is universally called Deer. It is called *Reine-deere* in the Rosier Relation of 1605.

**Dewberries.**—Mentioned by Parkhurst in 1578, and no doubt the berry still so called by the English in Eastern Canada.

**Dogfish.**—See *Chien de Mer*.

**Duc.**—French name for the Horned Owl. Used by Lescarbot and by Champlain (1632), and applied to the Great Horned Owl, as implied by the fact that the Canadian French thus use the name to this day. (*vide* C. E. Dionne).

**Ecureuil.**—French name of the European squirrels, without distinction of species, transferred, naturally, to the American forms. Used first by Cartier, in 1535, in the form *escurieux*, and by all other writers later. Champlain, in 1632, spoke of *escurieux voltans*, or flying squirrels, and others: Le Jeune described the flying squirrel, while Denys clearly described the three eastern species, the red squirrel, the ground squirrel, which he says the French called *Suisse*, and the flying squirrel.



**Elan,** or **Ellan,** or **Eslan.**—French name for the European Elk, transferred naturally to the very similar American animal, also called *Orignac*, and, by the English, *Moose*. Used as an alternative for *Orignac*, (precisely as the English used Elk as an alternative for *Moose*), by Champlain, by Lescarbot, by Denys and by others. Thompson Seton has traced the transference of the name Elk to the Wapiti.

**Emerillon.**—French name of the Merlin, a European Hawk, which does not occur in America, though Lescarbot records it there, as does Champlain (1632). Professor Dionne tells me the name is applied in Canada to the Sharp-shinned Hawk and the Pigeon Hawk.

**Enchois.**—Name used by Denys for some fish of Acadia. It is the French name for the Anchovy, a species of which occurs on the coast of the United States, and perhaps ranges into Canada. There is, however, another possibility, suggested by a note of Hakluyt (see Lanson) to the effect that the Caplin was called by the Spaniards *Anchoras*. Denys mentions the *Lanson*, or Caplin, in his first volume, but omits it from the later list in which he gives *Enchois*. Hence he may have understood them as synonymous.

**Encornet.**—French name for Cuttle-fish, transferred to the Squid of our Atlantic coast. Used first by Lescarbot, and fully described by Denys in the form *Lencornet*. The name still persists among both the Canadian and the Acadian French (*Àde* Clapin, Dictionnaire, and A. C. Smith).

**Eperlan,** or **esplan,** etc.—French name for the Smelt of Europe, extended to the American form. Used first by Cartier, in 1535, as *lepelan*, and by all others thereafter. Still used by the Acadians as *Eperlon* (*Àde* A. C. Smith).

**Epervier.**—French name of the European Sparrow Hawk, used by Lescarbot and by Champlain (1632) no doubt for the American Sparrow Hawk, though Professor Dionne tells me the name is applied in Canada also to the Sharp-shinned Hawk and Cooper's Hawk.

**Epine.**—See Aubepine.

**Epinette.**—See Sapin.

**Equille,** or **Esguille.**—French name for a small fish, also called Lanson, of France, extended to the similar Sand-eel or Lant of Canada. Used first, in 1604, by Champlain, who had observed it at Port Royal and named a river for it; mentioned also by Lescarbot and by Denys. The *Lanson* of Denys, and the present-day Acadians, however, is the Caplin.

**Ermine,** or **Hermine.**—French name of a valuable fur-bearing weasel of Europe, transferred to a closely-related form, the Common White Weasel, or Ermine, of America. It is mentioned first by Champlain in 1632, and is described by Denys. The common weasel is still called *l'Hermine* by the Canadian French, according to Mr. Thompson Seton.

**Erable, or Esrable, or Herable.**—French name of the European Maple, extended without distinction of species to the American kinds. Used in Hakluyt's translation of Cartier's Third Voyage, of 1540, as *arables*, and by others later. Its use by Cartier, in 1535, mentioned by Baxter, seems to be a mistake, for the French word does not appear in the text or notes of the *Bref recit*, or in Baxter's own notes.

**Escargot.**—See Bregaux.

**Escrevisse de mer.**—See Homard.

**Escureux.**—See Ecureuil.

**Espadon.**—French name for the Swordfish, used by Denys, though he gives it some attributes of the Sawfish. Denys describes a contest he witnessed in Acadia between an Espadon and a Whale, while Le Clercq describes another from hearsay.

**Esplan.**—See Eperlan.

**Esterlais.**—Name for the Common Tern or Mackerel Gull, first used by Denys. Denys gives a description in full accord with this identification, which is made certain by the fact that the Acadians call this common Gull by this name to this day (*fide* A. C. Smith), as do the Canadian French (*fide* C. E. Dionne). The word appears to be indigenous, for the Chambaud-Carrières Dictionary gives "Esterlet, an aquatic bird of Arcadie (sic)". It does not appear to be Indian, and probably evolved in the language of the French fishermen from some peculiarity of the bird. La Hontan uses *Sterlets*. Now *stearine* in Labrador (C. W. Townsend).

**Esturgeon, or Eturgeon.**—French name for the Sturgeon of Europe, extended to that of America. Used first by Lescarbot and pictured, no doubt for the first time, by Champlain on his map of 1612. Denys gives a good description of it. It appears in the English form in Hakluyt's account of Roberval's voyage in 1542.

**Faisan.**—See Perdrix.

**Faons.**—French word for fawns of the common deer of Europe. Used by Champlain, in 1609, apparently for the fawns of the Virginia Deer.

**Faucon.**—French name of the Peregrine Falcon, applied in Acadia by Lescarbot and by Denys to a bird which is apparently its nearest representative in America, the Duck Hawk. This is confirmed by the fact that the Canadian French thus use the name to this day, though they extend it to three other species (*fide* C. E. Dionne).

**Fauquet, or Fouquet.**—Name of a bird of the Grand Bank mentioned by Lescarbot and said by Champlain to be one of several taken by the fishermen on the line (Voyage of 1618). Dieréville says that this was the Norman name of the bird, and that others call it *Hape-foye*, while the identity of the two had been affirmed by Sagard in 1836, under the name *Happefoye*. Denys describes its habits in a way permitting no doubt as to its identity; it is the Fulmar or Noddy, perhaps including also the related Hagdon. The word Fouquet is usually defined as Sea Swallow, which would be, of course, the Common Tern, and so Laverdière



and Slafter translate it; but Dieréville described the Fouquet as having the bill hooked like the Parrot, which perfectly describes the Fulmar but does not apply at all to the Tern. Lescarbot speaks as if the Fouquet and Hape-foye were different birds, but all evidence points to their identity. It is, of course, this bird which Captain Whitbourne says was called Oxen and Kine in Newfoundland.

**Fitches.**—Mentioned by Captain Whitbourne in Newfoundland; were, of course, Vetches.

**Flétan, or Flaitan.**—French name for the Halibut of Europe, extended to that of America. Used first by Champlain in 1604, then by Lescarbot, and by others later. The English name Halibut is of German origin, not American Indian, as has been claimed.

**Foine.**—Name used by Denys for Beechnuts, and still used by the Acadians (*vide* A. C. Smith). They were no doubt so called because of their resemblance to the *foin*, viz., the mass of spines on the under side, of the Artichoke, of France. It is, of course, the same word as the modern *faine*.

**Fougeres.**—French name for Ferns, used by Lescarbot for the common species of Acadia, of which there are several. This is no doubt the earliest mention of Canadian ferns.

**Fouine, or Fouine, or Fouinne, or Foine.**—French name for the Beech Martin of Europe, applied by Denys to an animal which his description seems to show is the Common Weasel. Champlain mentions a *Fouine*, which Otis translates wrongly, as I think, as Mink, since to Denys, at least, the Mink was *Pitois*. According to Mr. Thompson Seton the Canadian French now apply the name *Fouine* to the Marten (or Common Sable), Champlain also gives *foüines* in his list of 1632, in the generic sense, I believe, of weasels. The Acadians call the weasel *belette*.

**Fraise, Fraize, or Frasse.**—French name for the European Strawberry, extended to the American species. Used first by Cartier, in 1534, as *frasses*, also *frassez* and *frassiers*, and by all others thereafter.

**Framboise.**—French name for European Raspberry, extended to the American species. Used first by Cartier in 1534, as *franboysses*, and thereafter by all others. Denys speaks also of the *framboisiers*, or Raspberry bushes.

**Frêne, or Fresne.**—French name for the European Ash, extended to our American species. Used first by Cartier in 1534 as *frainnes*, and by all writers thereafter.

**Fruits comme des pommelets, colorez de rouge.**—Mentioned by Lescarbot as growing in meadows, and making a good marmalade, were clearly the Marsh Cranberry.

✓ **Fruits (petits) de peu de substance, gros comme groseilles, qui viennent rampant sur la terre,** mentioned by Champlain as occurring in Acadia in June, and aiding to subsist a member of his expedition while lost. Lescarbot describes them as *petitz fruits semblables à des cerises sans noyau (non toutefois si delicats)*. Slafter is probably correct in identifying these as the Partridge-berry.

**Gannet.**—English name for this bird, which occurs also in Europe. It must be the "great white foules with red bills and red legs" of Hore in 1536, and "a great white foule called by some a Gaunt" of Haie in 1583. Called by the French *Margaulx*.

**Gaspereau, or Gasparot.**—Name of a common salt-water fish of Acadia (also called Alewife), first used, so far as I can find, by Denys in 1672. Nowhere can I find any clue to its origin. It seems not to be Indian.

**Gays.**—See Beche-bois.

**Geay.**—French word for Jay. Used by Lescarbot, probably for the Blue-Jay, which is called *Jay* now by the Acadians (*vide* A. C. Smith), and *Geal* by the Canadian French (*vide* C. E. Dionne). See also under *Beche-bois*.

**Gelinote.**—French name of a game bird of France, applied by Champlain to one of the Partridges in America. Champlain's list of 1632 seems to show he applied it to the Ruffed Grouse, for his black partridge must have been the Canada or Spruce Partridge, and his white kind the Ptarmigan. Father Le Jeune uses it in the same way, though the word is translated wrongly as Hazel Hens in Thwaites' edition. The Canadian French apply *Gélinotte du Canada* to the Ruffed Grouse, according to Professor Dionne, who also says the Ptarmigan is called *Perdrix blanche*, and the Spruce Partridge *Perdrix de Savanne*.

**Gerfaut.**—French name for the Gerfalcon of Europe, transferred by Champlain (1632) to an American species, which was no doubt the American Gerfalcon.

**Germon.**—French name for the Bonito, and also for the Daulphin, the Cetacean. It is mentioned by Dieréville as caught on the line at sea, and his description leaves no question that he refers to the Bonito. His comparison of the fish as rivalling the salmon in goodness finds a parallel in modern statements (compare Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States, Section I, 317).

**Gla.**—See Chesne.

**Goberge.**—A French name, of doubtful origin according to Littré, for the Haddock, which ranges along the coasts of both Europe and America. Used first by Denys, who gives also its alternative name *Poisson de Saint Pierre*. The Acadians call it by the English name.

**Gode, or Godez.**—Name applied by Cartier as *Godez* in 1534 to a bird which he found associated with the Great Auk, and which on that account would probably have been either the Razor-billed Auk or the Murre. Denys speaks of it, (*Gode*), as a bird which flies swiftly as an arrow, black and white in its plumage; this might fit either of the above mentioned birds; but as Denys calls the Murre by another name, *Poule de Mer*, his *Gode* is thus located by exclusion as the Razor-billed Auk, and all the data we possess confirm this identification. Denys' description of the bird, by the way, is no doubt the origin of the definition for *godé* from Fleming and Tibbins' Dictionary, cited by Baxter, 78, while its absence from most other dictionaries is probably an evi-



dence that the word evolved in this region. The flight of the Razor-bill is described as rapid and sustained by a constant short flapping of the wings. Lescarbot mentions it, as does Bishop Plessis in his Journal of 1811 (published in *Le Foyer Canadien*, 1865, 91), who calls them *Godés* and saw them at Isle Percée. The name is still used by the Acadians (*fide* A. C. Smith), and is still applied to this bird by the Canadian French in the form *Godd* (*fide* C. E. Dionne). Sagard, 1636, has *Godels*. See Addenda.

**Goillan, or Goislan.**—French name of a European Gull, transferred to the American Herring Gull. Used first by Champlain in 1604, and by others later. Denys' description accords with this identification, which is made certain by the fact that the Acadians call this Gull by this name to this day (*fide* A. C. Smith).

**Goujon.**—French name for the Gudgeon of Europe, which does not occur in America, but which has a near relative in our common Horned Pout, to which, indeed, the name Goujon is applied in parts of the United States. It was to this fish that Denys applied the name, without doubt.

**Grande-oreille, or Oreille-grande.**—French name of the Horse Mackerel, Tunny or Albicore. Mentioned by Champlain, in 1611, as caught at sea.

**Great Auk.**—The literary name for the bird called by the early French *Apponat*, or *Tanguen*, and by the English *Penguin*. A valuable account of the former distribution of this bird, now extinct, is given by Lucas in the Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1891, 638.

**Grive.**—French name applied to a thrush, generically, and probably so used by Le Clercq. Since he distinguished the Merle (Robin) separately, he probably applied the name to the Wilson's and Hermit Thrushes, those called *Mauvis* by earlier writers. Champlain (1632) uses the same name, but places it among those of water-birds.

✓ **Groiselle, Groizelle, or Groiselle.**—French name for the Currant, applied also to the American species. Used by Cartier, in 1534, as *grouaiseliens blancs et rouges*, no doubt the Gooseberry and the Red Currant. Champlain in 1603, distinguished three kinds, red, green and blue, which are probably the common wild red currant, the gooseberry, and the Black Currant, all of which occur in this region. Champlain pictures the *groiselle rouge* on his map of 1612. Lescarbot speaks of a kind called *Quedres*, which must be High-bush Cranberries. Denys distinguishes five kinds, green and red, the same as those of Champlain, velvety, which is no doubt the fetid currant, thus well described, while the white and the blue are not so plain, unless he means Baneberry and Clintonia respectively, or species of *Viburnum* or *Cornus* having fruits of those colors.

**Grue, or Gruë.**—French name for the Crane of Europe, which has no representatives in Eastern Canada, the name being there applied both by French and English to the somewhat similar Great Blue Heron. Thus the Grues seen by Cartier on the Saint Lawrence in 1535 were without doubt Herons. Champlain, however, speaks of both Grues and Herons, and as the Great Blue Heron of Europe was no doubt

known to him, it is likely that his Grue or Crane was another Bird, very probably one of the Bitterns. Lescarbot and Denys also mention in the same way both birds, and as Denys describes the Heron with unmistakable detail and accuracy, it seems clear that they all used the name Heron correctly and applied Grue to another bird. The latter would be the Bittern, as I think most probable.

**Guedres.**—A kind of *Grozelles rondlettes*, that is plumpish currants, mentioned by Lescarbot. The word is without doubt the same as *Guelder*, viz., the Guelder Rose, which is the High-bush Cranberry; this occurs both in Europe and America. This identification is perfectly in harmony with the context of Lescarbot.

**Guillaume.**—See Tanguen.

**Hagdon.**—See Fauquet.

**Haistre.**—See Hêtre.

**Hanneda.**—See Amedda.

**Happefoye.**—French name meaning Liver-snatchers, applied by the French fishermen to the Fulmar or Noddy, as is proven beyond doubt by Denys' description. By the Normans it was called Fauquet.

**Hareng**, or **Harang.**—French name for the Herring of Europe, transferred to those in America. Used by Champlain, in 1604, and by all writers thereafter.

**Hazel Trees.**—See Noisettes.

**Hen.**—A shellfish mentioned in Newfoundland by Whitbourne; it was, of course, the large mollusc now called Hen-clam.

**Herable.**—See Erable.

**Herbe.**—French name for grass, applied descriptively by Denys to the Eel Grass of the Lagoons of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and used as the proper name therefor by the Acadians to this day.

**Herbes seures & aigrettes comme de roseille**, that is, "some sour and bitter plants like the sorrel," mentioned by Champlain as occurring in Acadia, which helped to subsist a member of his expedition while lost. Very likely this was the common Wood Sorrel or Oxalis.

**Hermine.**—See Ermine.

**Heron.**—French name for the European Heron, extended to the American Great Blue Heron. From the earliest times this bird has been confounded with the markedly different Crane, and is commonly called Crane by the English in Eastern Canada to-day. The Heron was, without doubt, the Grue or Crane of Cartier in 1535, but there is every reason to believe that Champlain, Lescarbot and Denys all used the name correctly for the Great Blue Heron, their Grue or Crane being the Bittern.

**Hêtre, Hestre**, or **Haistre.**—French name for the European Beech, extended to our single American species. Used first by Champlain in 1603, and by others thereafter. In the English form, however, it appears in Hakluyt's translation of Cartier's Third Voyage in 1540.



**Hibou.**—French name for the Owl, without distinction of species, used by Lescarbot and by Champlain in 1632. Denys used the name *Chat-huant*, without clearly distinguishing the species; the Acadians to-day apply *Chat-huant*, to the Cat Owl (*vide* A. C. Smith), but the Canadian French apply it to the Great Horned Owl, (*vide* C. E. Dionne).

**Hirondelle.**—French name for the Swallow, used generically and extended to the American species. Used first by Champlain in 1603 as *Airon-delle*, and thereafter by others. Denys seems to refer particularly to the Eave Swallow.

**Hippotames.**—See Chevaux de Mer.

**Homard, or Homar, or Houmar.**—French name for the European Lobster, extended to the American species. Used first by Lescarbot as *Houmar*, and often by Denys, who impresses its appearance upon his French readers, (to whom the true Lobster was little known), by calling it *Escrevisse de mer*, or Sea-crayfish. Its presence had been recorded, under the English name, for Newfoundland by Parkhurst in 1578.

**Houblon.**—French name for the Hop, extended to the common wild species of eastern Canada. Used first by Champlain in 1603.

**Hours.**—See Ours.

**Hoursains.**—See Ourcin.

**Huat, or Huart.**—A French name applied both to the Sea-Eagle or Osprey of Europe, and also to the Great Northern Diver, or Loon. It is in the latter sense that Champlain uses the name in 1604 and in his list of 1632, for in both cases he includes it with waterfowl. It is still used in this sense in Canada (*vide* C. E. Dionne), but the Acadians call it *Richepoom* (*vide* A. C. Smith). But Denys applied to the Loon another common French name, *Plongeon*, though the *Plongeurs* of Champlain must have been Grebes and other Divers, including possibly the Dipper or Marionette. The name *Plongeon* is also used for the Loon by the Canadian French, according to C. E. Dionne.

**Huistre.**—French name for Oyster, extended naturally to the American species. Used first by Champlain in connection with his New England journey, and in 1607 in connection with Cape Breton, apparently the earliest mention of the Oyster in Canada, apart from some erroneous English references to its occurrence in Newfoundland. Denys mentions the Oyster very often, with some valuable statements as to its distribution in his time.

**Hurts.**—See Bluë. The name is still applied to Blueberries in Labrador (C. W. Townsend).

**If, Iff, Yff.**—French name for the Yew, which, as a tree, does not occur in America. Hence the tree mentioned by that name by Cartier must have been our nearest representative of the Yew, the Hemlock. Mentioned by Cartier in 1534 as *yfs*, but not mentioned, curiously enough, by Champlain, Lescarbot or Denys. The name is applied by the French Canadians to the Ground Hemlock, according to l'Abbé Provancher.

**Ioubar.**—Mentioned among the marine animals of Acadia by Lescarbot. This word is without doubt the *Jubart* of the Lexicons, which is the same as *Gibbar*, a word used by the seamen of Saintonge for a kind of whale which is without doubt the Finback, which occurs in this region. Compare a discussion of the word in Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States, Section 1, page 28. It occurs, as *Jubartes*, for a kind of whale in Captain Smith's *Generall Historie* under 1614.

**Lambruches de Vignes.**—See Vignes.

**Lamproie, or Lemproye.**—French name for the European Lamprey, extended to the American species. Used by Cartier, in 1535, in the form *lamp-roye*, and by many others thereafter.

**Lanson, or Lançon.**—French name for a small European fish, transferred to the somewhat similar Caplin of America. Used first by Denys, whose description makes its identity perfectly plain. It is thus called by the Acadians to this day (*vide* A. C. Smith).

**Lapin, or Lappin.**—French name of the European Rabbit transferred, (precisely as the English have transferred their name Rabbit) to the American Hare, no true Rabbit occurring in Eastern America. Cartier, in 1534, thought he saw both Hares and Rabbits, for he names *liepures* and *connins*, the latter another French name for Rabbit. Champlain and Lescarbot both used *Lapin*, while Denys used usually *Lapin*, but occasionally *Lièvre*, apparently not under the impression they were two animals, but simply alternatively. The name *Lapin* is now the French Canadian name for the American (or Varying) Hare, according to Mr. Thompson Seton.

**Laurier.**—French name for the Laurel tree of Europe, which does not occur in America. Used by Lescarbot, and I have no doubt that the Cham-baud-Carrieres Dictionary is correct in giving the *Laurier d'Acadie* as the Bayberry, which occurs in this region.

**Lencornet.**—See Encornet.

**Lièvre.**—French name for the European Hare, extended at times to the American Hare, which is, however, by the early voyagers much more commonly called *Lapin*. Used first by Cartier as *liepures*. Le Clercq discussed the relations of *Lièvre* and *Lapin*, while Dieréville, in 1710, actually argues and proves that the Acadian *Lapin* is a *Lièvre*. The name *Lièvre* is used by the Acadians (*vide* A. C. Smith), but according to Mr. Thompson Seton the French Canadians apply this name to the western Jack Rabbit. Parkhurst, in 1578, refers to Hares in Newfoundland.

**Limpets.**—English name for a common shellfish, reported from Newfoundland by Parkhurst in 1578, and applied no doubt to the abundant common Limpet.

**Linote.**—French name for the Linnet of Europe, transferred probably to its nearest American representative, the Purple Finch, which is actually called Linnet in Nova Scotia. Used by Cartier, in 1535, and by Lescarbot.



**Lobster.**—See Homard.

**Loche.**—French name for the European Burbot, extended to the closely similar American form, called also Cusk. Mentioned by Lescarbot, and still used by the French of Canada (*vide* Fishery Industries of the United States, I, 236), although Montpetit says *loche* is applied in Canada both to the Cusk and the Tom Cod. Champlain, however, speaks of it as living under the stones, seeming to show some other form.

**Louere, or Louier.**—Old French form of the word Loutre or Otter. Used by Cartier in 1535, but displaced later by the more common and persistent form, Loutre. Wrongly interpreted by Baxter as Loup.

**Loup.**—French name for Wolf, used generically, extended to the American species. Used first by Lescarbot, who says they occurred in Acadia. Cartier, in 1535, used the old *Louere* or *Louier*.

**Loup cervier.**—An old French name for the European Lynx, transferred to the smaller American species, and now commonly corrupted by the English to Lucifée. Mentioned first by Champlain in 1608, and also briefly described by Denys. Called by the early English voyagers Luserne.

**Loup marin.**—French name, meaning Sea Wolf, applied by the early voyagers to Seals generically. Used first by Cartier, in 1535, and by all writers thereafter. Denys describes two kinds, but without names. Champlain gives on his map of 1612 a picture which applies clearly to the common Harbor Seal. Le Clercq, in 1691, says the common kinds were distinguished by the name *Oüaspous*, which is the modern Micmac name for the Seal. (*Waspoo*, Rand Dictionary), from a larger kind called *Metauh*, which is probably the Harp Seal (Micmac *Metaak*, Rand, Reader, 44).

**Loutre.**—French name for the European Otter, transferred to the American species. Mentioned first by Cartier in 1535 in the old form Louere, by Champlain in 1603, and by all writers thereafter.

**Lusern, or Luzerne.**—An old English name for the European Lynx (corrupted from the French Loup-cervier), transferred to the smaller American species by the early English voyagers, by Parkhurst in 1578 and by others later. It is used also in Hakluyt's translation of Jean Alphonse of 1542. The "Ounces or Leopards," of Newfoundland, in Hale's list of 1583, must be Lynxes, though Lescarbot likened the *Chat sauvage*, or Wild Cat, to a Leopard.

**Lysimachia.**—Botanical name applied by Lescarbot to a plant in Acadia, and probably the striking Fireweed (*Epilobium Angustifolium*) which is the most conspicuous of the Lysimachias of the 17th century (suggestion of M. L. Fernald).

**Mallards.**—See Canard.

**Macharoa.**—Mentioned in the Hakluyt translation of Lescarbot (xviii, 287) as "great Birds which are Eagles." This is obviously M'Kulloa, the great mythical bird of the Micmacs, often mentioned in their legends.

**Macreau.**—See Maquereau.

**Maquereau.**—French name for the Mackerel in Europe, extended to that of America. Used first by Cartier, in 1535, as *Macquereaulx*, and later by many others: Lescarbot uses *Macreau*.

**Margaulx, Margos, or Margot.**—French name for the Gannet. Used first by Cartier in 1534, then by Champlain in 1604, and by Denys. The brief descriptions of both authors are in full accord with this identification, which is made certain by the fact that the name is thus used to this day both by the Canadian French (*vide* C. E. Dionne), and by the Acadians (*vide* A. C. Smith). Otis translated the word Magpie, following some dictionaries. I cannot imagine for what reason the word for Magpie became transferred to a bird so wholly different.

**Marionette.**—Name of a sea-bird first used by Denys and without doubt the Bufflehead Duck. Its identity is proven by the fact that it is so called by the Acadians to this day (*vide* A. C. Smith), while the name is also thus used around New Orleans according to Baird, Brewer and Ridgeway, where it was no doubt taken by the Acadians in 1755. The name is French, descriptive of the remarkable way in which this bird dives and reappears, in a manner suggestive of toy marionettes.

**Marmette.**—Name applied by Champlain in 1604 to a Sea bird of Acadia. The name occurs in no French Dictionaries, and has therefore been left untranslated by all the translators of Champlain. It, however, persists among the French of Canada, as Clapin shows (*Mermette*), and Professor Dionne tells me they apply it to the Murres, which include two very similar species on our coasts, the Common Murre (*Common Guillemot*), and Brünnich's Murre. It is mentioned by Lescarbot, and also in Le Jeune's Relation of 1635, where Thwaites' edition (viii, 108) translates it, wholly without warrant, as *Marmots*. The name does not appear later, but Denys and Dieréville use *Poulé de mer* for the same birds. It is possible there is some connection, etymologically, between the words murre and mermette.

**Marsouin.**—French name for Porpoise, used generically. It was thus employed by Cartier in 1535 (as *Marsouyn* or *Marcouyn*) and by others, including Lescarbot, (though he appears to separate the common Porpoise or Herring Hog from the other species as *Souffleur*) and by Denys, who described the White Whale without special name, and the common Porpoise as *Poursille*. Gradually, however, the name Marsouin has become attached to the White Porpoise, or White Whale, of the Saint Lawrence, and in thus used to-day by both Canadian and Acadian French.

**Martre, or Marthe.**—French name for the European Marten, of which there is more than one species. Applied similarly in America, where the commonest species is the Pine Marten, or Sable. Mentioned first by Cartier in 1535, and thereafter by all writers. Champlain gives a picture of the *Martre* upon his map of 1612 which must represent the earliest made. Mentioned in Newfoundland in 1583 as *marternes* by Hale, who also refers to the sable as if a different animal. According to Mr. Thompson Seton the French Canadians now call the Marten *Marte* or *Fouine*.



**Mauue, or Mauve.**—French name for Sea Gulls, without distinction of species.

Used by Champlain in 1604 and by Lescarbot. Denys distinguishes the kinds, as *Goiland* and *Esterlais*. According to C. E. Dionne, *Mauve* is now applied by the Canadian French to Bonaparte's Gull. The word is, of course, connected with the English Sea-mew.

**Mauvis.**—French name for the Song Thrush of Europe, but transferred, as I believe, to the Wilson's (and Hermit) Thrushes of America. Used first by Cartier in 1535 as *manuis*, a very obvious misprint for *mawis*, and by Lescarbot. Neither writer gives any data for identification, but this seems settled by a process of exclusion. Thus there are two Thrushes in eastern Canada so conspicuous that they could not have escaped notice by the early voyagers. One is the American Robin, and the other is the "Swamp Robin" of the English residents, which is Wilson's Thrush, but includes also the more common Hermit Thrush, the two not being commonly distinguished. Now the Robin is mentioned by both writers under the name *Merle*, which seems to identify *Mauvis* as the Hermit and Wilson's Thrushes. The word appears not to have persisted in Canada.

**Merlus.**—Name of a fish, described as better than the cod, mentioned by Lescarbot as caught on the Grand Bank. The *Merlus* of Europe is the *Merluccio* which does not occur so far north, but there is also, according to Mistral's *Dictionnaire Provençal-Français*, a *Merlan* (which is the same as *Merlus*) *du Nord*, which is the Pollock, and accordingly it is without doubt this fish, as all the context sustains, which Lescarbot meant.

**Metauh.**—See *Loup Marin*.

**Michtan.**—Name of a tree mentioned by Le Jeune, from which the Montagnais Indians obtained a sweet juice. This would apparently be the sugar maple under its Montagnais name, though this needs confirmation.

**Merle.**—French name of the European Blackbird, transferred, through a similarity of the song, to the American Robin. Used first by Lescarbot, then by Denys. Its identity is made plain by the fact that the Acadians thus use the name to this day (*vide* A. C. Smith). Champlain's reference to the *Merle*, in 1605, is obviously to the European bird. Professor Dionne says the Canadian French apply *Merle* to various thrushes.

**Mesange, or Mezange.**—French name of the European Titmouse, applied by Dieréville to a bird of Acadia, mentioned in the same group with the Jay, Crow and Blackbird. We have no data for its identification, but as there is no Titmouse in Acadia, I think it likely he referred to a very abundant relative thereof, the common Chickadee, and this is confirmed by the use of *mésange* for the Chickadee by the Canadian French (*vide* C. E. Dionne).

**Mignogon, or Mignognon.**—Name used by Denys for a tree which his description shows to be the "Black Birch" of that region. It is the Micmac name for the tree, given by Rand as *Nimnogun*. I do not find the name elsewhere, and apparently it has not persisted.

**Moose.**—Name used by the English for the *Orignac*, or *Original*, of the French.

Appears first in Captain John Smith's *Generall Historie* in 1614 in a list of animals of Penobscot Bay in the form *Moos*, and again in Joselyn in 1674 with its present spelling. This is the exact name of the animal in several of the Eastern Algonkian dialects, Passamaquoddy, Massachusetts, Virginian and others. Since the name first appears in a New England book, and is identical with that used by Indians in and contiguous to New England, there is evidently no doubt as to the general origin of the name; even though we do not know exactly from which tribe it was adopted, though the indications strongly favor the Penobscots. It was also called Elk by the English, and Elan by the French, after its European representative.

**Morse.**—Early English name for the Walrus, the *Vache Marine* of the French. First used in the account of an English voyage to the Magdalens in 1591, where it is called also Sea Oxen. Hakluyt, in a note on the animal, says that Morse is a Russian name.

**Mouche.**—French word for Fly, applied by Lescarbot to the Fire-flies he saw in Acadia, and of which he gives a description.

**Morue.**—See Molue.

**Mouschet.**—Used by Champlain (1632) for a bird of prey of America, certainly one of the smaller hawks.

**Moule, or Moulle.**—French name for the European Mussels, extended to the American species, especially to the very abundant edible mussel, which is identical with that of Europe. Used by Champlain in 1613, by Lescarbot and by Denys in connections which prove their identity. *Muskles* were reported from Newfoundland in 1578.

**Mousquittes.**—French name for Mosquitoes. Used by Champlain in 1613.

**Moyaque.**—Name of a sea-bird first used by Denys, without doubt the American Eider. The word is the Micmac name for this bird, given by Rand as *Moee-ak*. Its identity is proved by the fact that the Canadian French (*vide* C. E. Dionne) and the Acadians (judging from data given by A. C. Smith) use the name for that bird to this day; and Denys' mention of its habits agrees with this. Used also by La Hontan as *Moyacks*, from whom it is identified erroneously by Baird, Brewer and Ridgeway as the Great Auk.

**Mulet, or Mullet.**—French name of a European Fish which does not occur in eastern Canada. Used by Cartier in 1535, very probably, as Baxter suggests, for the Suckers, superficially similar fish, which occur in great numbers in Canadian streams. The Hakluyt translation of the voyage of Roberval in 1542 mentions *mullets* and *surmullets*, which Baxter groups together as suckers, correctly I have no doubt. According to Montpetit the name is applied in Canada to the Chub. But the Mullet of Captain John Smith's *Generall Historie*, under 1614, was a very different fish, that still so called in the United States, but which does not occur in Canada.



**Molue**, or **Mollue**, or **Morue**.—French name for the Cod, which is identical in Europe and America. Used by Cartier, in 1534, as *Molues*. Champlain, in 1604, used *Mellue*, Lescarbot used *Morue*, Denys always used *Molue*. The forms *molue* and *morue* are used interchangeably from the earliest times down to the present, showing the ease of transition in French from r to l. See also *Apegé*.

**Musquash**.—See Rat Musqué.

**Murre**.—English name applied to the bird in Europe. Mentioned by Parkhurst as occurring in Newfoundland in 1578. Called by the French *Marmette* and also *Poule de Mer*.

**Nibachés**.—Name used by Lescarbot for an animal of Acadia, which his description shows to be the Raccoon. This is confirmed by the picture of the animal, doubtless the first ever made, given by Champlain on his map of 1612, and named *nibachis*. The name is not French, and, moreover, is given by Lescarbot in the italic type he uses for names of Indian origin. Accordingly, the name would appear to be Micmac, but I can find nothing like it in Rand's works, the name he gives for the Raccoon being a very different word.

**Niridau**.—Name used for the Ruby-throated Humming Bird by Lescarbot, who describes it fully and unmistakably. Le Clercq calls it *Nirido*. The name is the Micmac word for this bird, with the usual substitution of French r for Indian l; it is given by Rand as *Miledow*. This adoption of the Indian name was natural, since there is nothing like this bird in France. By others it was called *Oiseau mouche*, while Dieréville applies to it a French name, *colibris*.

✓ **Noisette**, or **Noysette**.—French name for the European Hazel, extended to our American species. Used first by Champlain in 1603, and by Denys, who applies *noisettes* to the nuts and *noizilliers* to the bushes. By earlier voyagers called *Coudre*.

**Noizilliers**.—See *Noisette*.

1 **Noyers**.—French name for the European Walnut tree, which does not occur in America, transferred to other Nut-bearing American trees, notably the Butternut and the Hickories. Used first by Cartier, in 1535, in this form, no doubt for the Butternut; used also by others later. Denys' description makes it plain that he applied the name to the Butternut. This is, of course, the *walnut* of Hakluyt's translation of Roberval's Voyage of 1542.

**Oie**.—See *Oye*.

**Oignons**.—Mentioned by Lescarbot, and, of course, the common *Allium Schoenoprasum*, often called chives.

**Oiseau mouche**.—Name meaning Fly Bird, applied by the French to the Ruby-throated Humming Bird. Thus called by Father Le Jeune, in 1635, and by Denys, both writers giving a description making its identity unmistakable, as does Sagard. Called by Lescarbot *Niridau*, its Micmac name.

**Oiseau de proie.**—Described by Champlain in 1632 as having one foot like a bird of prey and another like a duck. See Vaultour.

**Orades, or Dorades.**—Name of a fish caught at sea, mentioned by Champlain in connection with his voyage of 1611. This is, of course, the Dorado or Dolphin (the fish, not the cetacean), and probably the same which Denys wrongly compared with the Sturgeon.

**Orfraye.**—French name for a screech-owl of Europe, but used by Denys, as his description shows beyond doubt, for the Night Hawk or Virginia Goatsucker. It is remarkable that the name should have been applied to a bird so utterly different from its European namesake. The name has not persisted here, for the Acadians, at least, now call the Night Hawk *Furzee* and also *Bigre* (*fide* A. C. Smith), while the Canadian French call it *Mangeur de maringouins*, (*fide* C. E. Dionne).

**Orignac, or Original.**—Name used by the French for the Moose. First used by Champlain in 1603, then by Lescarbot in the form *Orignac*, and thereafter by many writers. Lescarbot says the word is the Basque name for deer; this explanation has been accepted by Littré. The Basques were early and frequent visitors to our eastern coasts in connection with the fishery and associated much with the French fishermen. The form, *Original*, which is that now used by both Canadian and Acadian French, appeared much later, (I do not find it before 1700), and has even been given the erroneous form, *Original*, by some writers. There is every reason, therefore, to believe that Lescarbot is correct as to its origin; and hence Slaughter's belief that it was of Algonquian origin and Thompson Seton's that it was the French word *Original*, meaning an original or type, are alike incorrect. The French also sometimes called it *Eslan*, *Elan* or *Ellan*, that is *Elk*, the name of its European representative. Lescarbot says the Micmacs called it *Ap-taptou*, which must represent the modern Micmac *Yap team*, a bull moose (Rand Dictionary). The earliest known picture of the animal is on Lescarbot's map of Port Royal, its identity being proven by its appearance, and confirmed by its presence beside a *R. de l'Orignac*.

**Orme, Ormeau.**—French name for the European Elm, extended to the American species. Used by Cartier as *ormes blancs*, in 1534, and by all others thereafter.

**Ortolan.**—French (and English) name for a small edible European Bird which does not occur in America. Applied by Le Clercq in 1691 to a bird of Gaspé which no doubt was the nearest representative of this bird in America, namely the Snow-bunting. This is confirmed by La Hontan's statement about the White Ortolan. The Ortolan was mentioned as occurring at Nepisiguit in 1761 by Smethurst (Collections of the N. B. Historical Society, II, 366), and it is even placed among the Birds of New Brunswick by Cooney in his *History of Northern New Brunswick and Gaspé*, in 1832, while the Acadian French still use the name for (apparently) the Snow Bunting, according to Dr. A. C. Smith. However, according to Professor Dionne, the Canadian French apply Ortolan to the Shore Lark, while they call the Snow Bunting *oiseau blanc*.

**Osprey.**—See Vaultour.

**Ours.**—French word for the Bear, generically, transferred naturally to the American species, as *Ours* or *Hours*. Mentioned by all writers from Cartier, in 1534, onward. There is a picture, but without name, on Champlain's map of 1612.

**Ours-marins.**—Mentioned in a list by Champlain in 1603, and supposed by Otis to refer to a Seal. But in his narrative of 1608 Champlain repeats this list and writes *Ours*, *Loups marins*, showing that ours-marins is simply a misprint due to accidental dropping of a word.

**Oursin, or Ourcin.**—French name for the European Sea-urchin, extended to the common American species. Used by Champlain in 1604, (later as *hoursains*) then by Lescarbot in connections leaving no question as to its identity. Lescarbot also calls it *Chatagne de Mer*, meaning Sea-Chestnut, which is another French name for the Sea-urchin, but which Thwaites' Jesuit Relations (I, 69) wrongly and strangely (for it occurs in a list of Shell-fish) translates Porpoises.

**Outarde.**—The Wild Goose, or Canada Goose. First used, in the form *outarde*, by Cartier in 1535, then by Champlain in 1603, and thereafter by many writers. The identity of this bird is placed beyond question by the descriptions of it given by Lescarbot, and especially by Denys, while this evidence is crowned by the fact that both the Canadian French (*vide* C. E. Dionne), and the Acadians (*vide* A. C. Smith) thus use the name to this day. Consequently Slafter, and after him Baxter, are in error in identifying it with the Brant. The word is an old French name for the Bustard, an edible European bird which does not occur in America, and the early French voyagers or fishermen simply followed a very common custom when they transferred the name of the familiar old-world bird to the one in the new world which most nearly took its place in their estimation. The resemblance seems to have struck the English also, for Hale in 1583 speaks of "foule as bigge as Bustards, yet not the same."

**Oxen and Kine.**—See Fauquet.

**Oye, Oyee, or Oie.**—French name for Goose, generically. Used by Cartier, in 1535, as *oyes sauvages, blanches et grises*, and by many others later. There would seem to be no doubt that these white and gray geese were the Snow Geese, formerly abundant and still occurring rarely in this region. The name did not, to most writers at least, include the Outarde, or Canada Goose, which from Cartier onward is mentioned always by its own distinctive name. Lescarbot's mention of gray geese in spring and white geese in autumn refers, without doubt, to the fact that the young of the Snow Geese are gray. The petites oyes of Champlain (1632) were probably Brant. According to C. E. Dionne, the Greater Snow Goose is the *oie sauvage* of the French Canadians.

**Oyster.**—The Oyster is mentioned as occurring in Newfoundland by Parkhurst in 1578, and by Hale in 1583. But as there is not the least other evidence of its occurrence there within historic times, and every prob-



ability, from a zoological point of view, that it has not occurred there, I think these men were mistaken, and gave the statement from some rumor in which a wish fathered the thought. Called by the French *Huistre*.

**Oziers.**—See Saule.

**Palombe.**—See Tourte.

**Palonne.**—French name of the European Spoonbill, which does not occur in Canada. But Denys applies the name to an Acadian Water-bird, which appears to be the Shoveller Duck, though with much confusion of the two very different birds. According to G. Trumbull's Names and Portraits of Birds the Shoveller Duck is called Spoonbill in North Carolina and Georgia.

**Palourde, or Paloude.**—French (Breton) name for a shell fish, transferred to the Round Clam (Hard Clam, *Venus mercenaria*) in Acadia. Mentioned by Lescarbot as *Paloude*, (wrongly translated as Oysters by Grant, Translation, I, 113), though Lescarbot's reference to its size points towards the Scallop. No oysters occur in Annapolis Basin or vicinity where Lescarbot's observations were made, while the Round Clam is known to occur near by, in Saint Mary's Bay, (Whiteaves, Marine Invertebrata of Eastern Canada), and no doubt occurs also in Annapolis Basin. But its identity is placed beyond question by the fact that *Paloude* is the Acadian name for the Round Clam to this day.

**Passereau.**—French name for the Sparrow, without distinction of species, extended to those of America. Used first by Cartier in 1535 as *Passes solitaires*, and by Lescarbot as *lascif Passereau*, the lusty sparrow.

**Passe solitaire.**—See Passereau.

**Peason.**—See Pois.

**Pear Trees.**—See Poires.

**Peccan, or Pekan.**—Name for a Canadian mammal, relative of the Weasels, called also the Fisher. It is used first, so far as I can find, by Dieréville in 1710, as *Peccan*. The word is Indian, apparently, though not Micmac; A. F. Chamberlain cites Rasle as giving an animal in Abenaki as *pékané*. Mr. Thompson Seton gives Pékán as the Canadian French name for the Fisher, and cites C. G. D. Roberts as saying that the Micmacs call it *Pekwahm*. The elaborate Dictionaries of Rand, however, give no such name but a very different one for this animal, and Mr. Roberts must be mistaken. The Maliseets, however, according to Mr. Adney, also cited by Mr. Thompson Seton, call it *P'gumpk* or *Pekonk*, which M. Chamberlain gives as *puk-umk'*.

**Penguin.**—Name used by the early English voyagers for the Great Auk. First used in the account of the Hore voyage of 1536, applied to the Island (Funk Island) where those birds especially abounded, and thereafter by various voyagers to Newfoundland. Its origin is uncertain, but is English or Welsh, and it was later transferred to the bird now so-called in the southern seas. It was to some extent adopted by the French, for Denys, in 1672, described the bird under the name of *Pennegoin*, but its common French name was *Apponat* and *Tanguet*.

**Pennegoin.**—See Penguin.

**Perche.**—French name of the European Perch, extended to the American species. Mentioned in Champlain's list of 1632, referring, no doubt, to the Yellow Perch very common in Eastern Canada.

**Perdrix, or Perdreau.**—French name for the true Partridge of Europe, transferred to the Ruffed Grouse. Used first by Cartier in 1535, then by Lescarbot as *Perdris biggaré*, (that is, the variegated Partridge). Denys distinguished three kinds of Partridges, the red and the gray, which are simply the two varieties now recognized by ornithologists, and the black, which he says has the head and the eyes of a Pheasant (*Faisant*). His description of the latter makes it perfectly plain that it is the Canada Grouse or Spruce Partridge, and thus incidentally he shows the probable identity of the Falsan, or Pheasant, mentioned by Cartier in 1535. Denys in one place (Vol. I, 174 of his book) mentions also *Perdreaux*. This would also be the *pheasant* of the translation of Alphonse, 1542. Le Clercq distinguished three species, one of which his descriptions show to be the Spruce Partridge, another the Ruffed Grouse, and the third, which was wholly white in winter, was probably the Willow Ptarmigan. Baxter thinks the *pheasants* mentioned by Alphonse as occurring in Labrador were also Ptarmigan, though they were more probably Spruce Partridge. See also *Geltote*.

**Perroquet de Mer.**—French name, meaning Sea-parrots, applied, without doubt, as their distinctive name would indicate, to the common Puffin, also called Sea-parrot by the English. Mentioned by Champlain and others later. Thwaites' Jesuit Relations (VIII, 158) translates the name, very erroneously, as *Parrot-fish*, whereas the context shows very clearly that a bird was meant. Called by Lescarbot, apparently, *Roquette*. The name is still used for the Puffin by the Canadian French (*vide* C. E. Dionne), and by the English, in Labrador (*vide* C. W. Townsend).

**Persil.**—French name for Parsley, transferred to some plant of the Magdalen by Cartier in 1534. Champlain also mentions it as *persil sauvage*. Since no true Parsley occurs in this region, it is altogether probable that Cartier applied the name to a common plant which bears a considerable resemblance to the Parsley, namely *Conioselinum chitense*, or possibly an *Osmorhiza* (suggestion of M. L. Fernald). Captain Whitbourne mentions it in Newfoundland as good for making salads.

**Pible.**—Old French name for poplar (Littre), a contraction of *piboule*. Used by Champlain in 1603, no doubt for the Balsam Poplar.

**Pie.**—See Pye.

**Pies grieches.**—Mentioned by Champlain among birds of prey in his list of 1632. The pie grièche of Europe is the Shrike or Butcher Bird, and, of course, Champlain applied the name to our common American species.

**Pigeon de Mer.**—French, meaning Sea Pigeon, the name commonly given to the Black Guillemot. Used by Denys, and still used by the Canadian French for the bird (*vide* C. E. Dionne), shortened often to Pigeon.

**Pilote.**—Name of a fish caught at sea, mentioned by Champlain in connection with his voyage of 1611; evidently the well-known Pilot fish.

**Pin.**—French name for the European Pines without distinction of species, extended to the American species, where, however, it was applied to the conspicuous and valuable White Pine in particular. Used by all writers from Cartier, in 1534, onwards. Denys distinguished *petits pins*, which are, very likely, Red Pines.

**Pine.**—Used by the early English voyagers in the forms *pyne*, and even Pine-apple tree (Parkhurst, 1578). Pineapple is an old English name for the cone of the Pine.

**Pinperneau, or Pimperneaux.**—Name of a fish mentioned in the Hakluyt translation of Roberval's voyage of 1542. Baxter discusses its identity, showing that it belonged to the Sparidae, a group of European spiny fishes, and he concludes the name was applied in Canada to the Yellow Perch. This conclusion I do not think is likely to be correct, for in the first place the Yellow Perch is far too insignificant as a food fish to be mentioned in the same list with the others which it accompanies; and in the second place the Perch was a very well-known fish to the French, for which they had a familiar name *Perche*, as Champlain shows. A much more probable explanation I take to be this. There is a certain rather marked resemblance between the list of fishes given by Cartier in 1535 (compare Baxter, 188 with 240) and that in Roberval's voyage, and in a general way the *Pinperneau* of one stands in the place of the *Sartres* of the other. Now both the *Sartre* and the *Pinperneau* belong to the same family, the Sparidae, and hence I take it they are identical, *Pinperneaux* being the translator's word for the *Sartres* of the French. This would make the latter the Cunner, not a fresh-water fish, but it is quite possible the phrase, "and other fresh-water fish," is not meant to include the *Pinperneau*. There is an old English word, *Pimpernel*, meaning a small eel, which, however, is apparently a different word.

**Piquebois.**—See *Beche-bois*.

**Pisque Penay.**—See *Chicamins*.

**Pitois, or Putois.**—French name for the European Polecat, which does not occur in America, applied by Denys to an animal which his description seems to show is the Mink. The identification is reflected in the scientific name of the Mink, which is *Putorius*. The Acadians call this animal *Foutreau*, which may be a corruption of *Putois*. La Hontan gives among the northern animals "*Fontercaux*, an amphibious sort of little Pole-cat," which is perfectly in accord with this identification, while, moreover, the Canadian French call the Mink *Foutreau* to this day, according to Mr. Thompson Seton.

**Pivert, or Pyvert.**—French name for the woodpeckers, used by Champlain in 1632, generically, for those of America. The Canadian French, according to Professor Dionne, apply *Pivart* to the Golden Wing.



**Plaise.**—See *Plie de Mer*.

**Plie de Mer.**—French name for the European Flounder, extended to the American representatives. Used by Lescarbot as *Plie*, and by Denys as *Plaise ou Plie de Mer*, applied apparently to the Flounders in general, of which there are two species common in Acadia, the Sand Dab and the Winter Flounder.

**Plongeon.**—French name for the Great Northern Diver or Loon, in which sense it was used by Denys. But Champlain called the loon *Huat* or *Huart*, and hence his name *Plongeon* must have applied in the other sense in which it is used in Europe, viz., as a general term for such diving birds as Grebes and the like. See Addenda.

**Plums.**—See *Pruniers*.

**Pluvier.**—French name for the European Plover, used generically, transferred to the American species. Used by Denys apparently as equivalent to *Alouette*.

**Poire.**—French name for Pears, which do not occur wild in Eastern Canada. Champlain, in 1603, mentions them along the Saint Lawrence, and Lescarbot speaks of "little pears which are very delicate" in Acadia. There is no doubt, I believe, that they refer to the fruit of the Shad-bush, *Amelanchier canadensis*, which may well be thus described, and which, indeed, in some places is called "Swamp Sugar Pear." Probably the pear-trees of Hakluyt's translation of Alphonse, in 1542, and of Parkhurst in 1578 were these, as possibly were the *poires* dried by the Indians, as mentioned by Cartier in 1534.

**Pois or Poys, or Pois sauvages.**—French name for Peas, transferred to a wild plant of eastern Canada. Mentioned by several voyagers as found on the sea-shore, and therefore without doubt the abundant and conspicuous Beach Pea (*Lathyrus maritimus*). Mentioned first by Cartier in 1534, then by Lescarbot and others later. The peason of Hakluyt's translation of Alphonse of 1542, and the pease of Hale in 1583 are, of course, the same.

**Poisson blanc.**—French descriptive phrase, meaning White Fish, applied to the well-known Whitefish of Eastern Canada. Used in Champlain's list of 1632. The Acadian French, however, are said to call Whitefish *poisson pointu*.

**Poisson doré.**—French name, meaning Gold Fish, mentioned in Champlain's list of 1632. No true Gold Fish occurs in Eastern Canada, but the Canadian French, according to Montpetit and others, apply the name to the Pickerel. Considering the persistence of these old names, it is wholly likely that this was the usage of Champlain, as well as of Le Jeune in 1635. Baxter says the Jesuit Missionaries applied the name of Goldfish to the Yellow Perch, but I have found no other evidence of this.

**Poisson de Saint Pierre.**—See *Goberge*.

**Pommier.**—Denys states that the apple trees of Acadia creep upon the ground, not rising over half a foot, have a fruit as large as a hazel-nut, which is red on one side and white on the other, and only good after it has experienced the winter frost. This description fits well the common marsh cranberry, which accordingly, I think, is the plant meant, though I took a different view in my edition of Denys. It is to be remembered that the word Pomme in French has, with suitable qualifications, a very elastic application, covering many berries and even vegetables. This identification is confirmed by Lescarbot's mention of the marsh cranberries as *petits fruits comme des pommelets* (which see), and further I have myself heard the name pomme applied to the large cranberry by the Acadians. Le Jeune, however, in saying that the wild apples are sweeter though smaller than those of France, may have some other plant in mind, possibly the *Amelanchier*, or Shad-bush berries, which others described as Pears (See Poiré); these are as much apple as pear.

**Porc-épic.**—French name for the European Porcupine, transferred naturally to the American species. Occurs first in Hakluyt's translation of Alphonse, in 1542, as *porkespicks*, and given by Champlain, in 1603, as *Porcs-epics* and thereafter by many writers. There is a poor picture of this animal on the Desceliers map of 1542, doubtless the first made of the American species.

**Posteau.**—A local name in Saintonge for a small non-spined Ray (or Skate), according to Jouain's Patois Saintongeais; transferred by Denys, in 1672, to one of the smaller Rays of Acadia, exact identity not certain.

**Poule d'Eau.**—French name for the European Coot, transferred to its American representative, the American Coot, or Mud Hen. Used by Denys, and still thus called by the Canadian French (*vide* C. E. Dionne). According to G. Trumbull's Names and Portraits of Birds the name Pull-doo, an obvious corruption or Poule d'Eau, is applied to the Coot in Connecticut.

**Poule de Mer.**—French name, meaning Sea Hen, applied to the Guillemot of Europe, extended to the similar Canadian form, which is the Murre. Used by Denys, whose description is in full accord with this identification, and by Dieréville in the form *Poule*. Dieréville says they are also called Palourdes, "perhaps because they are very heavy on the wing," a reason I do not understand. It is the *Marmette* of Champlain and some others.

**Pounamon, or Pounamou, etc.**—The Micmac Indian name of the Tomcod, given by Rand as *poonamoo*, adopted by the early voyagers and still in use, as *Pounamon*, among the Acadians (*vide* A. C. Smith). Used first by Lescarbot as *Pounamou* by Father Biard, as *Ponamo*, in his Relation of 1611-1616, and by Denys as *Pounamon*.

**Pourpier.**—French name for the Purslane of Europe, applied by Lescarbot to a plant of Acadia. As no Purslane occurred there wild he must refer to another plant, which very probably was the rather similar and conspicuous *Glaux maritima*, or *Arenaria peptoides* (M. L. Fernald).

**Poursille.**—Name used by Denys for the common Porpoise, or Herring Hog, and still used by the Canadian French (*vide* Clapin, Dictionnaire) and by the Acadians (*vide* A. C. Smith, pronounced *pourcie*.) It is to this species that Lescarbot appears to apply the name *Souffleur*.

**Pousse-pieds.**—French name for Barnacles, of the genus *Anatifera*. Used by Champlain in 1611.

**Prunier.**—French name for Plum Tree, applied to its nearest representative in Eastern Canada, the Wild Yellow or Red Plum. Mentioned by Champlain (who uses also *Prunes*), by Lescarbot and others. This species is still called *Prunier Sauvage* by the French Canadians, according to l'Abbé Provancher.

**Prusse, or Pruche.**—French name for the European Spruce, (derived from the country Prusse, that is Prussia), and extended to the Spruce of America. Used first by Cartier, in 1534, as *pruche* (in connection with making masts), then by Champlain, in 1604, and by Denys, who makes it plain that the name did not apply in the comprehensive sense of our English word Spruce, but to the large Timber spruce, viz., the Red Spruce, including probably also the White Spruce. The other Spruces and the Firs Denys included under *Sapins*. But, according to l'Abbé Provancher, the Canadian French now apply *pruche* to the Hemlock, which is certainly different from the early usage.

**Pye de Mer.**—French name, meaning Sea-Pie, for the European Oyster-catcher, applied to an Acadian sea-bird by Champlain in 1604. The American Oyster-catcher hardly occurs, except rarely and accidentally, in Acadia, and Champlain no doubt observed its near relative, the common Turnstone, which Denys mentioned under the name *Tourne-vire*. *Pie* is applied by the Acadians to the Moose-bird (*vide* A. C. Smith), and it was doubtless to this that Le Clercq applied the name in 1691.

**Quickbeame.**—Mentioned among trees of Cape Breton by Strong in 1593. It is an old English name for the Service tree, or Mountain Ash.

**Quincajou, or Kinkajou.**—Native name of a South American mammal of cat-like habit, and possessing a very long prehensile tail, transferred by confusion of the somewhat similar names to the *Carcajou*, of Canada, which is the Wolverine or Glutton. The name *Caracjou* is now French, but derived from the Montagnais dialect. Denys was the first, so far as I can find, to confuse the two animals, and he not only mixes their names, but he gives to the Wolverine, which he otherwise describes correctly, the long prehensile tail of the Kincajou. He was followed in this error by many others, including Charlevoix, down almost to our times, for Cooney, in 1832, in his History of Northern New Brunswick and Gaspé, (page 232) gives the *Carcajou* the long prehensile tail. Le Clercq speaks of the *quincajou*, but Dieréville calls it *Carcajou*.

**Racine qui teinte en couleur cramoyse,** with which the Indians painted their faces, mentioned by Champlain. This was no doubt a *Galium*, the same plant of which Denys, and much later the Swedish traveller Kalm, speak in this connection. See Slafter, Champlain, III, 14.



**Racines** (*petites*) *de la grosseur d'une petit noix*, mentioned by Champlain in 1603. See *Chicamin*.

**Racines** as good as truffles, which the Indians eat in time of scarcity, of Biard and Lescarbot, and the root, called Rosary by the French, according to Le Jeune, were, the former at least, *Chicamins*.

**Raie**, or **Raye**.—French name for the European Skates, in a generic sense, extended to our species, generically, by Denys.

**Ramier**.—See *Tourte*.

**Raspis** and **Raspases**.—Mentioned by Parkhurst in 1578 and by Hae in 1583, and no doubt simply old forms of our modern word Raspberry. Called by the French *Framboises*.

**Rat Musqué**.—A French name applied to several species of Musk-producing small animals in various parts of the world, and hence naturally applied to our American species. The name is, of course, purely descriptive of its musk-producing habit. Used first by Champlain, in 1603, as *Rats musquets*, though Cartier, in 1535, had clearly described it under the name *raz sauuaiges*, or Wild Rats, and even simply as *ratz*. Lescarbot called it *Rat porte-musc*, and Denys *Rat Musqué*. This animal has an alternative name, *Musquash*, said by Dictionaries to be a native Indian name, from an eastern Algonquian dialect, perhaps Abnaki *muskwessu*. If this is correct it marks a remarkable coincidence between the French and the Indian names. Champlain gives its picture on his map of 1612, doubtless the first ever published. In Captain John Smith's *Generall Historie* it is given under 1614 as *Musquassus*, confirming its Abenaki origin.

**Raz sauuaiges**.—See *Rat Musqué*.

**Ratz**.—See *Rat Musqué*.

**Renard**, or **Reynard**.—French name for Fox, without distinction of species. Applied to the American species first by Cartier in 1534 as *renarz*, in 1535, *regnardz*, and by all writers thereafter. Denys makes some clumsy attempt to distinguish the varieties. Champlain gives on his map of 1612, in Acadia, a picture which must be intended for the Fox, though it is without name.

**Requiem**, or **Requin**.—French name for the Shark, without distinction of species, applied by Denys, in 1672, as *Requiem* to an Acadian species, probably the Basking Shark. Mentioned also by Le Clercq, in 1691, as "*Requin*, called by some *Requiem*." The shark is still called *Requin*, or *Marache* by the Acadians.

**Richars**.—Name used by Cartier, in 1534, for a bird which can only be, in view of his description of its habits, the Puffin, or Sea Parrot (*Perroquet de mer*). The name does not occur in French dictionaries and must be indigenous. It appears not to be used by any later writer.

**Ronces.**—French name for Brambles, applied by Denys to those of Acadia, which probably included blackberries and other plants of the genus *Rubus*. The word is thus used by the French Canadians, according to l'Abbé Provancher.

**Roquette.**—Name of a water-bird mentioned by Lescarbot; the name, no doubt, is a shortened form of Perroquet—the Sea Parrot or Puffin.

**Rose.**—French name for the Rose, extended to those of America. Cartier, in 1534, spoke of *rosses de Provins*, and *roses rouges*, which were, of course, the common Wild Roses of Eastern Canada, of which there are several species. Lescarbot speaks of *roses muscades*, or musk-roses, meaning one of the common species.

**Rossignol.**—French name for the Nightingale of Europe, transferred to the American Song Sparrow. Used first by Cartier, in 1535 in the form *roussignolz*, and then by Champlain, in 1603, and by Lescarbot, though neither give data for identification. I am told, however, by Professor Dionne that the Canadian French apply Rossignol to the Song Sparrow, and a description sent me by Dr. A. C. Smith of the bird so called by the Acadians agrees perfectly with this identification. There is a vast difference, it is true, between the Nightingale of France and the Song Sparrow of Canada as Le Clercq, in 1691, clearly pointed out, but in the total absence of the former it is not unnatural that its name should have been applied by the early voyagers to the most cheery harbinger of the East-Canadian Spring. The name Rossignol, however, was also given to a mammal, the Whistling Marmot or Woodchuck (compare Le Jeune's Relation, and Thwaites' Note thereon).

**Sapin.**—French name for the European Fir, extended to the American species. Used first by Champlain in 1603, and by all writers thereafter. Cartier seems not to use the word, though he does use *pruche*. Champlain, and later Denys, use Sapin in a generic sense, to include all the trees which the English commonly group under Spruce, viz., the three true species of Spruce, the Balsam Fir, and probably also the Hemlock; but they sometimes separated out the *Prusse*, the large timber spruce, just as the English sometimes separate out the Fir from their "Spruce," Denys made some attempt, though with indifferent success, to distinguish the species of Sapin. The name is now used by the Canadian French for the balsam fir, according to l'Abbé Provancher, who also shows that the true spruces are called *Epinette*. Thwaites is therefore wrong in translating (in his Hennepin I, 73) the latter word as Hemlock.

**Sarcelle, or Cercelle.**—French name for the Teal of Europe, without distinction of species, transferred to the American species. Used first by Denys. Earlier writers no doubt included them under *Canards*, or Ducks.

**Sacre.**—Name of a bird mentioned by Lescarbot, and by Champlain (among birds of prey) in his list of 1632. It is the French name of the Saker Hawk of Europe, which does not occur in this country. A note in Newton's Dictionary of Birds shows that in America the bird has been

confused with the young of the American Goshawk, (and possibly also of the American Gerfalcon), whence we may infer that this was the bird so named by Lescarbot and Champlain. Professor Dionne states that both White and Gray Gyrfalcons have been mistaken for the Saker.

**Sardine.**—French name of a fish which does not occur in America. Used by Lescarbot and by Denys, no doubt for the same fish which is called sardine by the English fishermen at the present day, viz., young herring.

**Sargor.**—See Sartres.

**Sartres.**—A fish mentioned by Cartier in 1535. As Baxter (page 188) has shown, this is doubtless the same as the *sargor*, which applied to a fish of Europe, of which the nearest representative is the American Chogset or Cunner. I take the Sargor to be the same as the Mediterranean Sargos, which certainly bears a rather notable resemblance to the Cunner. Lescarbot (edition 1612, page 825) refers to certain traditions about the Sargor. Montpetit gives sauger as a name used in America for the Pickerel, and possibly this is the same word.

**Saule.**—French name for the European Willows, without distinction of species, extended to our American species, of which there are many. Used first by Cartier in 1534 as *sauldres*, and in 1535 as *sandres* (misprint for *saudres*). The Oziers of Cartier were, of course, simply the smaller species.

**Saulmon, or Saumon.**—French name for the European Salmon, transferred to the American form. Used by Cartier, in 1534, as *saulmons*, and thereafter by many others. Champlain gives a picture of it on his map of 1612, doubtless the first made of the American Salmon. Denys makes an unsuccessful attempt to distinguish two species in Acadia, comparing one with the *Becars* of France.

**Scammonée.**—French name of Scammony, a species of Bindweed. Applied by Lescarbot in 1606, as *espece de scammonée* to a plant of Acadia, which was without doubt the common and conspicuous Hedge Bindweed.

**Sea Oxen.**—Early English name for the Walrus. See Morse.

**Serin.**—French name for the Canary, used by Cartier, in 1535, for some bird seen on the Saint Lawrence. Since he names separately the Thistle-bird (*Chardonnercule*), he must here refer to a yellow warbler, which is no doubt the abundant and cherry Yellow Warbler, sometimes called Wild Canary.

**Serise.**—See Cerise.

**Serpent, or Serpen.**—French word for Snake, without distinction of species, used in the same sense by Denys, in the form *Serpens*, for those of Acadia. The word is still thus used by the Acadians (*vide* A. C. Smith). Denys comments, and correctly, upon the harmlessness of the Acadian species.



- Siffleur.**—Name of a bird mentioned by Le Clercq. It means literally the Whistler. As this name is now applied, and very aptly, in Canada to the White-throated Sparrow (C. E. Dionne), it was doubtless so used by Le Clercq.
- Siffleur.**—A mammal mentioned by Father Le Jeune in 1636 and others. It was, of course, the Canada Marmot, or Woodchuck, which is called by that name (of course in description of its whistling cry), by the Canadian French to this day, according to Mr. Thompson Seton.
- Signe, or Cygne.**—French name of the European Swan, transferred to the Trumpeter<sup>8</sup> Swan of Canada. Used first by Cartier in 1535, and by Champlain in 1632.
- Signenoc.**—Mentioned and pictured by Champlain as occurring in New England, obviously the Horse Shoe Crab; by Lescarbot called *ciguenaur*.
- Souffleur.**—French name, meaning Blower or Puffer, applied usually as *Poisson Souffleur* to the common Porpoise or Sea-hog. Used by Lescarbot for a Porpoise of Acadia, no doubt the common Harbor Porpoise, called by Denys *Poursille*.
- Squid.**—English name of unknown origin, but probably, as I would suggest, connected with Squirt, in description of a marked characteristic. Mentioned by Parkhurst, in 1578, as occurring in Newfoundland. Called by the French *Encornet*.
- Suisse.**—French word for Swiss, applied by the French in Acadia, according to Denys, to the Ground Squirrel, or Chipmunk, in allusion to its stripes, which apparently suggested those of the uniform of the Swiss soldiery. Used by various later writers, including La Hontan, and still in use among the Acadians (*vide* A. C. Smith), and the Canadian French, (*vide* Thompson Seton).
- Surmulletts.**—See Mulet.
- Sycomore.**—French name for a European tree, of which there is a representative in America. It does not, however, reach to near Port Royal, where Lescarbot reports this Sycomore, in 1605, as does Dieréville in 1710. There appears to be no tree which could be mistaken for it except one of the largest maples, which was no doubt meant by both authors.
- Tanche.**—French name for the Tench of Europe, mentioned in Champlain's list of 1632. Since the Tench does not occur in America, Champlain, no doubt, had in mind some of its relatives among our numerous small Dace.
- Tanguet.**—Early French name for the Great Auk, called also *Apponat* and *Penguin*. Littré says the name was applied in the sixteenth Century to the common penguin of the islands around Newfoundland, but gives no clue to its origin. It must be an indigenous and perhaps a native word. Used first by Champlain, who found them in 1604 in the Tusket Islands, and he also describes them in connection with the Magdalens. Lescarbot speaks of *gros Tanguet*. Sagard, in 1636, speaking of birds

at the Bird Islands (Magdalens) says there is one which the sailors call "Guillaume ou Autrement Tangeux," but the name does not appear later so far as I can find.

**Tarin.**—Name of a bird mentioned by Cartier in 1535. It is the French name for a small relative of the Thistle-bird, and appears to have been used by Cartier simply as a duplicate name of the latter. It is misprinted Turnis in the printed narrative.

**Taygnay.**—A word used by Cartier, in 1534, in connection with a harbor bottom. Baxter considers this as from the same root as the English Tangle, and translates it *tangle-weed*. It must be remembered, however, that the word *tangue* means sea-sand, which would be at least equally appropriate to the context.

**Teurtre.**—See Tourte.

**Thornebacke.**—English name for the Big Skate of Europe, extended, in 1578, by Parkhurst, to a fish of Newfoundland, which is without doubt the Barn Door Skate. It would then be the same as the *Bouclée* of Denys.

**Tiercelet.**—A French name for more than one small Hawk, but applied in Acadia to the Pigeon-Hawk by Denys, whose brief description seems to make its identity plain. Champlain (1632) also uses it.

**Titiais.**—Name of a bird mentioned by Le Clercq, apparently the same as Titit, the French name for the Hedge Sparrow. The word was applied no doubt by Le Clercq to sparrows generally.

**Tortue.**—French name for Tortoise, extended to the American forms. Denys applies the name, as *Tortuë*, to a form which his description shows to be the common Painted Tortoise. Cartier mentions *tortues* on the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, in 1535. Baxter considers these to be the Snapping Turtle, but I do not find that this species frequents the salt water.

**Tournevires.**—Old French name for *Tourne-pierre* or Turnstone, a shore-bird, transferred to the similar Canadian species. Used by Denys in 1672.

**Tourte, or Tourtre.**—French name for the Turtle-dove of Europe, which does not occur in America, transferred to the Passenger Pigeon, and thus used still by the Acadians and Canadians. Used by Cartier, in 1534, who speaks of *teurtres* & *ramyers*. The *ramyers* can only be the Mourning Dove, the only other bird of this character which occurred in this region. Lescarbot, however, used the name *Palombe*, name of the Passenger Pigeon of France for this species, as did Champlain. Lescarbot also thought he found a *ramier* in the Acadian woods, (the same Mourning Dove) and also a third species, *Tourterelle* (another name for the Turtle-Dove of France), but this must have been simply a form of one of the others. Denys applies the name *toutre* constantly to the Passenger Pigeon. This would, of course, be the *Turtle Doves* of the early English accounts, including the translation of Alphonse of 1543.

**Tourterelle.**—See Tourte.

**Trees of Life.**—See Cedre.

**Tremble.**—French name for the Aspen, extended to the American species. Used by Champlain, in 1603, and by others thereafter.

**Truite, or Truitte.**—French name for the Trout of Europe, extended to our American kinds, especially the Common Brook Trout. Used first by Cartier, in 1535, as *truytes*, and by all others thereafter. Champlain, in 1605, speaks of the *Truitiere* near his dwelling at Port Royal.

**Truite Saumonée, or Saumonnée.**—French name of the European Salmon Trout, which does not occur in Acadia, transferred to the so-called Sea trout, which is of similar habit but is simply the sea-visiting individuals of the common Brook Trout mentioned by Denys. The evidence thereon is discussed in my edition of Denys' work, 359.

**Turnis.**—See Tarins.

**Turbot.**—English name for a well-known large European Flat-fish, and applied by the early English voyagers (Haile, in 1583, and Leigh in 1597) to a fish which is obviously the Halibut. Haile also calls it Bonito, which must be an error in toto. The name is used by Lescarbot, without hint of its identity, but as he uses *Fletan* separately, it cannot be the Halibut, and as he also uses *Plie* it can hardly be the common Flounder, unless it is merely a duplicate name for one or the other. The nearest representative of the Turbot among the Flounders is the Spotted Sand Flounder, which is indeed sometimes called the Spotted Turbot.

**Uit de Mer.**—Name applied by Champlain on his map of 1612 to a very curious animal, seemingly some mollusc with its shell open and siphon extended, which I have been wholly unable to identify.

**Vache marine.**—See Chevaulx de Mer.

**Vaultour.**—French name for the Vulture, which does not occur in this region except as a very rare visitant. But it is mentioned among the birds of Acadia, both by Champlain, in 1604, and by Lescarbot. I think there is no doubt they applied the name to the most vulture-like bird we possess, the Osprey or Fish Hawk, a very abundant and striking bird, which neither of them otherwise mentions. Furthermore, I believe it is to this bird that Champlain attaches, in his list of 1632, the bit of folk fiction about one foot being adapted to swimming and another to holding its prey, a description which Laverdière, also attributes to this bird under its Canadian name *aigle pêcheur*. All the facts as to its appearance and size given by Lescarbot fit this identification. The legend has been derived from the fishing eagle of Europe, the European representative of our fish-hawk. In the list in which he describes this bird Champlain does not mention the Vaultour by name. The name Vaultour has not persisted, at least for the Osprey, which the Acadians call *Pêcheur*, the Fishermen (*vide* A. C. Smith). It is no doubt the Osprey of Hore, 1536. Denys clearly describes but does not name it beyond calling it a kind of Hawk.



**Verdiere.**—French name for a Green Finch of Europe, but transferred to the Black-throated Green Warbler (probably). It is used by Lescarbot without data for identification, but as there is no green Finch in Acadia, and as the Black-throated Green Warbler is an extremely common bird which could not have escaped notice, its identity seems thereby determined.

**Vigne.**—French name for the Vine, without distinction of species, but especially those bearing edible fruit. Used first by Cartier, in 1534, in this form, and by others thereafter. Both Champlain and Denys speak of the Wild Vines of Canada as *Lambruches de vignes*, Lambruches or Lambrusques being the French name for Wild Vines.

**Walnut.**—See Noyers.

**Wapiti.**—See Cerf.

**Whitethorn.**—See Aubepine.

**Whortes, or Bieberries** of Captain Whitbourne, in Newfoundland, were, of course, Blueberries. See Hurts and Bluë.

**Wilkes.**—See Bregaux.

**Yff.**—See If.

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#### ADDITIONAL NOTE.

This paper has had the advantage of a reading in page proof by Dr. C. W. Townsend, of Boston, and by Mr. Walter Deane and Professor M. L. Fernald, of Cambridge, Mass., to all of whom I wish to express my grateful acknowledgement. Most of their suggestions, though not all, I have been able to incorporate into the proofs. I am pleased to find that many of the identifications of birds given in this work are confirmed by the persistence of the old names in Southern Labrador, as recorded in Dr. Townsend's paper mentioned among the authorities in the Introduction. As this work is in page proof, Professor Fernald's paper on the plants of Wineland the Good has appeared. It proves that the wild wheat of the Norse Sagas was the *Elymus arenarius* of the strands, and that the Wineberry, commonly translated Grape, was the Rock Cranberry or *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*. This paper is not only of vast importance historically, but it illustrates to perfection the type of expert research which must be applied to these problems of identification before even reasonable certainty can be reached.

I find that I have omitted from this work Alexander's Encouragement to Colonies, which should be included, while Cartwright's Journal, while belonging much later, might also well be added.







